

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1911—VOL. IV, NO. 26

PRICE TWO CENTS

## RUSSIAN BOYCOTT OF U. S. GOODS AND BAN ON JEWS PROPOSED

Ambassador Guild Sends Confirmation of Move in Duma to Cut off Commerce With the United States

### IDEA IS REPRISAL

Guchkoff Bill to Increase Tariff 100 Per Cent Upon American Goods Expected to Pass With Big Majority

WASHINGTON—Official confirmation of the movement in the Russian Duma to boycott all American products was received at the state department from Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg. The despatch stated that the Moscow representatives were taking the initiative. The boycott will be directed especially at American machinery, it is said, but an effort will be made to have all commerce with the United States cut off as a result of the abrogation by the United States of the treaty of 1832.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—A bill excluding all American Jews from Russia has been introduced in the Russian Duma by Nationalist leaders, according to a despatch today from St. Petersburg. The action is taken in response to the notification from the United States that the treaty of 1832 would terminate in January, 1913.

Former-President Guchkoff's bill raising the tariff on American goods 100 per cent was introduced into the Duma today. Government leaders are behind the bill and it probably will be passed by a big majority.

### LOOK FOR PARDON OR A SHORT TERM FOR GEN. REYES

MEXICO CITY—That President Madero, having implicit confidence in the stability of his own government, will either pardon Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the revolutionary leader, who surrendered on Dec. 25, or will place him in prison for only a short time, was the general opinion expressed here today.

President Madero himself declined to discuss the question and his cabinet officers refused to be quoted.

Alexandro Pezo, Reyes' chief of staff when the latter was minister of war under Diaz, will preside at the court martial of the revolutionary leader. Pezo and Reyes are friendly and it is thought that Pezo will have sufficient influence with the remainder of the court, as yet unnamed, to secure a lenient verdict.

LINARES, Mexico—General Reyes spent the day in retirement, declining to see many who claimed to be friends.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Trial of General Reyes in the United States on charges of violating this country's neutrality laws may follow his surrender to the Mexican authorities. Lock McDaniel, United States attorney for the southern district of Texas, announced Tuesday he would recommend to Attorney-General Wickersham that an effort for the extradition of Reyes be made.

### WARNING ON GAS NOT AUTHORIZED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Edwin C. Miller, chairman of the Wakefield lighting commission, declared today that David S. Cowles and George Killoran of this place, who attended the Reading town meeting Tuesday night and advised the citizens not to accept the Wakefield board's offer to furnish gas at a charge of \$1.30 per 1000 feet, acted without authority. The citizens of Reading voted to authorize their selectmen and lighting board to consult with the Wakefield lighting commission in regard to the offer.

Quincy Official Urges Fore River Advantages for Building of Docks



FRANK F. CRANE

### QUINCY HARBOR HEAD URGES STATE DOCKS ON THE FORE RIVER

QUINCY, Mass.—Cooperation of the citizens of Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree and Hingham, in an effort to have the commonwealth build a public dock near the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, is urged by Frank F. Crane, dock and water front commissioner, in his annual report to Mayor Shear.

Commissioner Crane asks that the city try to secure from the Legislature an appropriation for dredging the channel and will have the Bay State Railway Company assist in the establishment of a belt line electric freight railroad running along the waterfront from the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company to Neponset River.

The attention of the city government is called by the report to the need of a public drydock for the port of Boston, and the report points out what is considered the advisability of having such a drydock located near a large shipyard equipped with all modern appliances. Quincy, the report says, has the shipyard and the finest skilled shipwrights in the world, and it is urged that the city authorities make every possible effort to have the drydock located here.

### RED STAR LINE SHIPS ADDED TO THE U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

NEW YORK—An important addition was made to the fleet of American merchant vessels today when the Belgian ensign was hauled down from the jackstaff of the Red Star liner Kroonland and the American colors run up in its place. The Kroonland is now privileged to carry United States mails and available to this government in the event of war.

The ceremony of placing another large steamship under the American registry will take place at the Red Star line pier again on Jan. 3, when the Finland, of the same service, will be changed from Belgian to a United States flag.

The Kroonland and the Finland are to go under American colors in accordance with a plan to put them in service between this city and San Francisco when the Panama canal is opened and to make them available for carrying United States mails.

The raising of the stars and stripes over the Kroonland was accompanied by impressive ceremonies. Capt. John Bradshaw, newly made an American citizen

(Continued on page nine, column five)

### ARRANGE PROGRAM FOR CONVENING OF NEXT LEGISLATURE

Final Preparations Made for Gathering of the One Hundred and Thirty-Third General Court on Jan. 3

### CHAMBERS PAINTED

George A. Schofield of Ipswich to Call Senate to Order, While H. M. Eames Will Officiate in the House

Final preparations are being made at the State House this week to have everything in readiness for the convening of the one hundred and thirty-third General Court of the commonwealth on Wednesday, Jan. 3. The chambers of both legislative branches have been

(Continued on page four, column one)

### BAY STATE LAWYERS TO MEET HERE FOR ANNUAL SESSIONS

Lawyers from all over the state will be in Boston tomorrow to attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bar Association, which will hold two sessions in room 240 of the State House at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., respectively. At the earlier meeting the annual report of President Alfred Hemmey will be read, and officers will be elected.

The workingmen's compensation act, passed by the last Legislature, will be discussed in the afternoon, as will the report of William H. Niles for the committee on legislation on this act. The report proposes changes in the law. Members will be supplied with copies of the tentative draft of the uniform workingmen's compensation act drawn up by the national commissioners. The copies will be discussed. Another feature of the afternoon session will be the reading of a paper by P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York, who will be one of the principal speakers at the annual banquet to be held at the Somerset in the evening.

About 300 invitations have already been accepted for the dinner, and among other speakers will be Governor Foss. Alfred Hemmey, president of the association, will preside as toastmaster.

The following nominations have been made of officers and committees:

President, Charles W. Clifford; vice-presidents, William H. Brooks, James E. Cotter, James R. Dunbar, Samuel K. Hamilton, John C. Hammond and Herbert Parker; secretary, Robert Homans; treasurer, Charles E. Wise; executive committee, Hollis R. Bailey, Henry F. Hurlburt, Henry H. Baker, Andrew J. Jennings, Paul R. Blackmunt, Robert A. Knight, Loyed E. Chamberlain, John W. Mason, Robert G. Dodge, William H. Niles, William H. Dunbar, James M. Swift, Lee M. Friedman, George S. Taft, T. Hovey Gage, James H. Vasey, Frederick L. Greene, Joseph B. Warner, Charles E. Hibbard, Alden P. White, Frederick N. Wier.

### MAYOR STARTS MOTION PICTURE HOUSE INQUIRY

Mayor Fitzgerald today started an investigation into the conditions under which performances are given in the motion picture theaters, as a result of the crowding and lack of policing he says he found when he visited four picture shows Tuesday afternoon.

John Casey, license clerk, this afternoon took the question up with Police Commissioner O'Meara, to secure an enforceable interpretation of the ordinance that calls for the policing of these shows. In several cases the mayor found that the special policeman was taking tickets, and therefore could not fulfill the duties of policeman. In each case the aisles were crowded, contrary to law.

### GRADE CROSSINGS AT WINCHESTER TO BE DISCUSSED

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Important points in the preparation of a report on the abolition of grade crossings will be discussed at the meeting of the special grade crossing committee tonight. Engineers of the New Haven railroad are preparing a plan the details of which have not been given out, though the railroad officials are known to favor a bridge at the present station.

A question to be considered by the committee is the probability of Woburn using the improved park system along the Aberjona river as an outlet to the metropolitan system, in which case there would be another bridge farther north than the present crossing at the center.

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### PERSEAN ATTACK ON BRITISH REPULSED BUT CONSUL IS LOST

Indian Troops Escorting Mr. Smart Are Ambuscaded Near Shiraz and at End of Fight Official Is Missing

### MR. SHUSTER WAITS

(By the United Press)  
SHIRAZ, Persia—British Consul Smart has not been seen since a force of Indian troops that was escorting him to Shiraz from Bushire was fired upon by the Persians. The consul's wounded horse has been found.

The Indian cavalry were ambuscaded 55 miles west of Shiraz by a force of Persians. Using their carbines and lances the troopers drove off the enemy with loss. It was then found that Mr. Smart had disappeared.

(By the United Press)  
ST. PETERSBURG—A special from Tabriz announces that the city is being overrun by a mob which invaded the governor-general's palace and severely beat the deputy governor-general, Prince Manulla. The flags over the British consulate are also reported to have been torn down by the rioters.

(By the United Press)  
TEHRAN, Persia—Many Persians are being tried by a Russian court martial at Tabriz today to answer to charges of firing upon the Czar's troops. Russian soldiers, disguised as Persians, have been seen evidence against the leaders of the Fidai, or Persian section.

NEW YORK—W. Morgan Shuster is only awaiting the appointment of his successor by Persia to hand over his accounts, according to a Teheran despatch to the New York Herald. The Russian consul-general at Tabriz has telegraphed a strongly-worded denial of the charges of slaying innocent Persians made against Russian troops.

WASHINGTON—W. Morgan Shuster, the deposed American treasurer-general of Persia, will leave Persia by way of Russia, according to a despatch received from Minister Russell by the state department today.

Mr. Russell said that Mr. Shuster and his family would go via Baku and Batum. It is supposed that Mr. Shuster will be given a Russian escort and a safe passage. The despatch did not say how the other members of Mr. Shuster's party will leave Persia. Mr. Shuster will start within the next few days.

### NEW CARS HERE FOR BOSTON "L"

Eight steel cars, part of an order for 20, were received today by the Boston Elevated Railway Company and stored between the South station and Rowe's wharf. They will be taken to the shops and regulation trucks placed under them.

Part of the order for 50 steel-frame prepayment cars for the East Cambridge Elevated extension have arrived, these cars have been taken to the Bartlett street car shops, where trucks are being attached. These cars will be used on the line from West Somerville to Pleasant street running by way of the subway.

(Continued on page four, column three)

### MR. LA FOLLETTE'S FIRST OHIO SPEECH CHEERED

Calls Recent Movement of the Progressive Republicans the "People's Cause" and an "Outgrowth of Conditions"

### WISCONSIN IS CITED

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Before a large crowd at the Youngstown opera house today, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin opened the progressive Republican campaign in President Taft's own state with a statement of what has been accomplished in Wisconsin by the progressive policies.

"The progressive movement today," he said, "is assuredly an outgrowth of conditions as was the revolution or the civil war. It is a people's movement, a people's cause."

"The nation has profited by Wisconsin's civic evolution. In the beginning our program of legislation was viewed with alarm and denounced as extreme and radical. Today it has conquered the opposition and compelled approval in every enlightened commonwealth in America."

Two hours before the meeting the lobby of the hotel where Senator La Follette stopped was crowded, while scores stood outside to get a glimpse of him. His speech was greeted with shouts of approval.

"The last Wisconsin Republican plat-

### A. B. CHAPIN, STATE BANK COMMISSIONER, RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

Holyoke Official Will Retire on Jan. 15 to Become Vice-President of the American Trust Company

### TERM NEARLY OVER

Many Politicians Say His Close Identification With Republicans Would Have Prevented Reappointment

(By the United Press)  
ARTHUR B. CHAPIN

(Continued on page four, column five)

### SWIFT ATTORNEY RESUMES STORY OF PROPOSED MERGER

CHICAGO—Albert H. Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., resumed the witness stand today in the trial of the indicted beef packers, armed with new bundles of contracts and records which the government attorneys will place before a jury.

The chief of these are the contracts leading up to the formation of the Kenwood and Actua companies, connected with the early packers' pool. It was through these corporations that the packers were enabled, the government alleges, to control the prices of all dressed meats. Retaining control of their own plants and acting independently, according to the government attorneys, under cover of these companies, they dominated the industry prior to the formation of the National Packing Company.

Details of the plans for a \$500,000,000 merger of the Armour, Swift and Morris interests in 1902, by which the government contend: it was sought to control the meat industry of the country, were revealed Tuesday when the original agreement was produced by Mr. Veeder, who was called by the government as its first witness.

Mr. Veeder testified that the plans for the merger were abandoned and that in March, 1903, the National Packing Company was organized to operate certain independent packing companies bought with a view of including them in the big company.

Under the terms of the agreement the three large packing corporations and their subsidiary companies, together with recently acquired independent companies, were to be merged into one concern. Armour, Swift and Morris were to receive bonds and preferred stock of the new company in payment for the value of their tangible property. In addition to this the promoters were to

participate in the new company.

"It is not claimed for the progressive cause in Wisconsin that it has attained its final destiny; that it has settled all of the questions that vex and trouble thoughtful people everywhere, and cause unrest even among the poor rich, but we do know that we have achieved certain things. We know that government has been made representative—truly representative.

"We do know that the dire and awful predictions which alarmed honest business in Wisconsin have proven false; that capital has not fled from the state, but is more secure than elsewhere; that state banks, subject to state regulation, are safe and failure is unknown; that the street car, the interurban, the gas, electric light, and water rates are undergoing regulation and reduction, and yet, because we have stability the bonds of all our public utilities are selling higher in the market than those of other states; that railroad rates have been reduced, the services regulated, the complaints of shipper adjusted, and yet the railroads of Wisconsin are more prosperous than in other states, because a sense of security prevails everywhere, and every producer, every manufacturer, knows that his competitor, within the scope of state regulation, enjoys no secret favor or advantage."

"The old feeling of class antagonism and distrust is fast giving place to peace, confidence and prosperity."

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### MASSACHUSETTS BANK OFFICIAL WHO IS SOON TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC WORK

(By the United Press)  
ARTHUR B. CHAPIN

(Continued on page four, column five)

### FINANCE BOARD URGES GARBAGE AWARD GO TO DEVELOPMENT CO.

Finds That Offer of Brooklyn Concern, the Lowest Bidder, Is Preferable to That of Boston Men

### REASONS ARE GIVEN

Communication to Council Recommends That Agreement for 10 Years Be Accepted at Cost of \$1,432,000

It is recommended by the finance commission in a communication addressed to the city council today and signed by John A. Sullivan, chairman, that the Boston Development & Sanitary Company of Brooklyn be awarded the proposed 10 years' contract for the disposal of the city waste at its bid of \$1,432,000. The Boston Disposal Company of Boston was the next lowest bidder at \$1,443,738.

Responding to the request of the council on Dec. 13, it is stated that the commission employed an accountant to estimate the comparative cost to the city under the bids of the lowest and the next lowest bidders in the competition and that several hearings were also held which were attended by the counsel and representatives of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company and the Boston Disposal Company.

"As a result of these hearings," the communication says, "the commission has found that the only facts upon which the city council can depend are these:

"1. That the city would save in direct payments to the contractor \$1,738 if the Boston Development & Sanitary Company should receive the contract.

"2. That the city would also own the buildings and wharf to be erected by the Boston Development & Sanitary Company on Spectacle Island and have the benefit of the dredging of the channel by that company.

"3. That the city would obtain some additional advantage in the saving of interest by contracting with the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, as the city's payments in the earlier years of the contract would be considerably less than the payments to the Boston Disposal Company in the corresponding years.

"That as an offset to these advantages to the city resulting from the giving of the contract to the Boston Development & Sanitary Company the city would:

"4. Lose the interest for 10 years on

(Continued on page four, column six)

### PREMIER TO ACCEPT CONVENTION'S VOTE ON CHINA'S FUTURE

By the United Press  
TOKIO, Japan—Premier Yuan Shi Kai is considering the advisability of resignation as soon as he makes the best terms possible with the revolutionaries, according to a despatch today from Peking.

A number of Manchu princes have told the premier, the despatch says, that they are ready to abdicate, realizing that it is

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## SIX RECORDS MADE IN BIG INDOOR MEET FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior and Junior Athletes Show Up in Wonderful Form at A. A. U. Games in Madison Square Garden

### FINAL ARE TONIGHT

NEW YORK—The final events in the senior and junior indoor championship track and field games of the A. A. U. will be held in Madison Square Garden here tonight, and judging from the work done by the athletes in the opening events Tuesday night, some more records are sure to go before the final event is run off. The work of the athletes in the opening event was of the highest order, no less than six new marks being made during the evening's sport.

New marks were established by A. R. Kiviat in the 1000-yard run, J. J. McEntee in the 300-yard run, S. C. Lawrence of the Boston A. A. in the running high jump, Matt McGrath in the 56-pound weight event, G. V. Bonhag in the two-mile run and F. H. Kaiser in the mile walk, junior. A. T. Meyer equaled the 75-yard dash mark, and J. J. Eiler did the same in the 70-yard high hurdle event.

Bonhag's victory was the feature of the meet. He won it in sensational style. Opposed by a small but select field, he set a terrific clip, ran his opponents off their feet early and won by 50 yards. Never has the great record holder run a better race. So fast did he travel that before half the distance had been covered he had the race practically won. Before the first mile had been covered he had distanced all his opponents except Louis Scott.

Bonhag displayed a sensational sprint in the last lap, and amid tremendous applause sped to the tape all by himself. Scott finished second, with George Critcheley of the New York A. C. third. Bonhag's time was 9m. 28.25s., made by Mike Driscoll in 1908.

S. C. Lawrence's performance was lost brilliant and brought forth round after round of applause. He was opposed by a sextet of the best jumpers in the country. He disposed of all but Egan Erickson of the Mott Haven A. C. at the 6-foot mark. Then the pair had a duel until the bar reached 6ft. 3in. Lawrence cleared it, but Erickson failed. When remeasured the bar recorded an eighth of an inch less. The old mark was 6ft. 2 1/4in., made by H. F. Porter in 1909.

Kiviat accomplished his feat in sensational style. He took the lead soon after the start, set his own pace all the way and in the last lap displayed a sprint that carried him far ahead of his field. At the end he was 30 yards in front. He traveled the distance in 2m. 16.18s., clipping 1.3s. from the record, made by M. W. Sheppard five years ago.

Although J. J. McEntee carried the emblem of the West Side Y. M. C. A. to a new record, he failed to carry off a title. He won his heat in the 300-yard dash in 33.8s., clipping the old mark, but in the final he was beaten by Leroy Dorland, who traveled the distance a second slower.

Matt McGrath hurled the huge weight in the air 16ft. 3in. The old mark was 16ft. 2 3/16in., made by Con Walsh last year.

A. T. Meyer, the young champion of the I. A. A. C., added another title to his credit in the 75-yard dash. He defeated a dozen fast sprinters in sensational style. He sped the distance in the final in 7.45s., equaling the indoor record made by R. Cloughen three years ago. Clark finished second in this race, with Aher third.

Eiler equaled the old mark twice. He won both his heats and final in the high hurdle race in 9.25s. The summary,

300-yard run, senior—Final heat, won by L. W. Wood, N. Y. A. C., second; J. J. McEntee, West Side, 3m. 21.8s.

McEntee in his heat beat broke the indoor record of 33.25, this time being 33.8s.

Standing broad jump—Won by S. C. Lawrence, Boston, A. A., 10ft. 7 1/2in.; P. Adams, N. Y. A. C., second, 10ft. 7 1/2in.; P. Adams, N. Y. A. C., third, with 10ft. 6in.

Standing high jump, junior—Won by S. C. Lawrence, Boston, A. C., 5ft. 11in.; P. Adams, N. Y. A. C., second, 4ft. 11 1/4in.; L. Goehring, Milwaukee, A. C., third, 4ft. 8 1/2in.

One-mile walk, senior—Won by F. H. Kaiser, N. Y. A. C.; Schwartz, Princeton, A. C., second; R. B. Gifford, McCadden Lycett, New York, third, Time, 6m. 57.5s., breaking the indoor record.

75-yard dash, senior—Won by A. T. Meyer, I. A. A. C.; C. P. Clarke, Xavier A. School, third, Time, 7.45s.

75-yard dash, junior—Won by J. J. Eiler, I. A. A. C., second; J. J. Eiler, I. A. A. C., third, Time, 7.45s., equaling indoor record.

Throwing 56-pound weight, for height—Won by M. McGrath, New York (unattached); L. W. Wood, N. Y. A. C., second, 16ft. 7 1/2in.; J. S. Hill, L. A. C., third, 15ft. McGrath's mark a new indoor record.

880-yard run, junior—Won by O. W. De Grouchy, Y. A. C.; J. J. Driscoll, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Buffalo, second; H. Lee, Boston, A. A., third, Time, 2m. 1.5s.

Standing long jump—Won by S. C. Lawrence, Boston, A. A., 26ft. 2 1/2in.; P. Adams, N. Y. A. C., second, 25ft. 6in.; E. Eiler, N. Y. A. C., third, Time, 9.25s.

Three standing jumps, junior—Won by R. Bachman, I. A. A. C., 32ft. 4 1/2in.; R. McNamee, I. A. A. C., second; J. C. Cribb, N. Y. A. C., third, Time, 9.25s.

Three standing jumps, senior—Final heat, won by J. Eiler, I. A. A. C.; R. Eiler, C. P. Clarke, Xavier A. School, second; B. Adams, N. Y. A. C., third, Time, 9.25s.

Two-mile run, senior—Won by W. Oler, Jr., N. Y. A. C., third, 5ft. 11in. (New indoor record).

440-yard hurdle race, junior—Final heat, won by E. M. Pritchard, I. A. A. C.; J. W. Richmond, N. Y. A. C., second; F. L. Brady, Columbia University, third, Time, 57.5s.

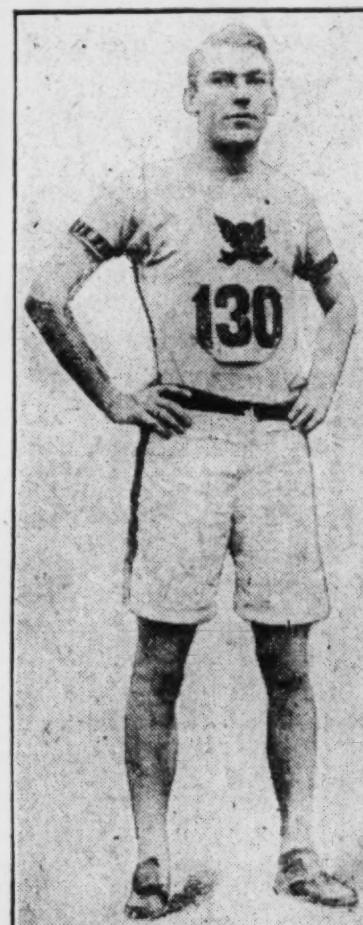
70-yard high hurdle, senior—Final heat, won by J. Eiler, I. A. A. C.; R. Eiler, C. P. Clarke, Xavier A. School, second; B. Adams, N. Y. A. C., third, Time, 9.25s.

Three standing jumps, junior—Won by R. Bachman, I. A. A. C., 32ft. 4 1/2in.; R. McNamee, I. A. A. C., second; J. C. Cribb, N. Y. A. C., third, Time, 9.25s.

Two-mile run, senior—Won by W. Oler, Jr., N. Y. A. C., third, 5ft. 11in. (New indoor record).

Rock Island de luxe route from Chicago and St. Louis to a point that is itself a vacation. First night in each town with every luxury of home and club. Smooth running because grades and curves are reduced to the minimum. Write for fares and free illustrated books. S. C. Lawrence, Boston, A. A., 6ft. 2 1/2in.; W. Happeny, Montreal A. A., third, 27ft. 3in.

### TWO RECORD BREAKERS AT BIG MEET



GEORGE V. BONHAG  
New two-mile champion



ABEL R. KIVIAT  
Champion 1000-yard runner

### OXFORD RUGBY TEAM WINS GREAT MATCH FROM CAMBRIDGE

Light Blues, Though Favorites, Lose to Brilliant Playing Rivals — Crowds Throng Queens Club Field

### POULTON THE STAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The university rugby football match is rightly regarded as one of the best matches of the London football season and every year the Queen's Club enclosure is taxed to its utmost to find accommodation for the large number of spectators.

Indeed, it is often said that a more suitable avenue might be found, but ever since 1887 the great match has been played on the West Kensington ground, which shows at any rate that the players are satisfied with it. The turf at Queen's Club, being reserved for only a few matches during the year, is naturally not cut up, and is practically always in good condition for this fixture.

On the present occasion seven or eight thousand persons made their way to the club ground in the full expectation of seeing a great match. Both universities had a very similar record in trial matches. Oxford was regarded as brilliant but uncertain, Cambridge as consistently good; consequently the general opinion was in favor of Cambridge. The Light Blues, however, disappointed their supporters, and seemed beaten all round by the time the match was over, having lost 19 to 0.

There was no doubt that the Oxford 15 were brilliant, but for all that the Cambridge team should have made a better show. The three-quarter line of the latter had done better things and were all very fast, but they lacked the combination of the Dark Blues. Lewis, the Cambridge left three-quarter, undoubtedly a fine player, had very few chances. Thorne, Lowe and Owens, the other three-quarters, were very good at times, but they did not appear to play into each other's hands so well as Steyn, Dingle, Poulton and Geen, the Oxford quartet.

In fact the back play of the Dark Blues was very fine and their victory was the result mainly of a better knowledge of the game and better combination not only in attack but in defense. Of the full backs Sampson, of Oxford, was very sound and reliable, while Pienaar, of Cambridge, at first rather weak, improved vastly as the game proceeded. Curiously enough the two latter come from Grahamstown, South Africa.

It cannot be denied that the Oxford Captain Poulton was the mainstay of his side, and he had much to do with the sensational opening of the match, when the Dark Blues scored 11 points in the first 10 minutes. Cambridge at times went very near scoring and during the second part of the first half, pressed their opponents very hard; but on the day's play Oxford fully deserved their victory, which was by 2 goals and 3 tries to nil. Oxford has now won 18 times and Cambridge 12, while 9 matches have been drawn. The sides were all round.

Warren Hubbard has been selected manager of the team. Among the men who are out are George Amos, who played halfback on the eleven and is the leading candidate for goal. His work will have to be of the best in order to retain the position. Hillary, who was the mainstay of last year's Rindge team are not in school this year. Fritz, who is playing center for the Intercolonial team, will assist the candidates for the school team during his spare time.

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Although it is too early to make any definite statement, it is expected that Tufts will get a number of intercollegiate stars in the next freshman class.

What Coach Tobin wants more than anything else is to get some heavy linemen. The Tufts line this year averaged only 164 pounds and proved altogether too light to cope with some of the heavy teams that it met. One or two heavy, fast linemen, together with a first-class end would strengthen the team two-fold.

With the team next year Coach Tobin will enter upon the second year of the three-year contract which he has signed to coach the Tufts teams.

### TUFTS FOOTBALL OUTLOOK IS GOOD FOR NEXT SEASON

#### Only One Member of This Year's Squad Will Be Lost Through Graduation — Want Heavy Linemen

#### MEDFORD, Mass.—With the loss of only one man from this year's team, Tufts football authorities are looking forward to next year for one of the best teams that has represented the Medford institution in a decade. The decision of Harry Weber to return for post-graduate work and his election as captain will give Coach Tobin an entirely new veteran backfield and in the line only Captain Merrill will be lost.

Coach Tobin has announced that there will be several weeks of spring practice, chiefly in the open features of the game. As things stand at present he will not need to develop a team, but can start right in with his men where he left off in the fall and endeavor to develop better team play.

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With the team next year Coach Tobin will enter upon the second year of the three-year contract which he has signed to coach the Tufts teams.

### MEET TO ARRANGE BASEBALL DATES

NEW YORK—John Heydler, secretary of the National league, left Tuesday for Pittsburgh, where he will confer with Barney Dreyfuss, chairman of the National league schedule committee, and the two will draw up a rough draft of the National league schedule for 1912. Heydler said before going that later in the week the National league schedule committee would meet the American league schedule committee somewhere in the West, when the two schedules will be drawn up.

These schedules, according to Mr. Heydler, will probably be signed at the meeting of the national commission in Cincinnati next week. President Lynch of the National league stated that at the meeting of the national commission on Jan. 3 he would confer with President Johnson of the American league and decide on a date for the joint meeting of the rules committee of the two leagues. Mr. Lynch declared there would be no meeting of the joint schedule committee in New York this week, as reported.

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## ARRANGE PROGRAM FOR CONVENING OF NEXT LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

placed in order, cleaned and repairs made, and painters are today putting the final touches to a fresh coat of paint in colonial colorings in the council chamber.

The members-elect of the Senate and House will assemble in their respective chambers Wednesday at 11 a. m. and await the fall of the gavel in the hands of their senior fellow member as a sign that the work of the legislative session of 1912 has begun. Senator George A. Schofield of Ipswich, having served in the Senate prior to any of the other members, will call that branch together and preside until a permanent president is chosen. In the House Representative Harry M. Eames of Andover is again slated to act as temporary chairman.

The procedure of the two branches in organizing is practically the same. Prayer will be offered by a clergyman chosen by the temporary presiding officer after which the secretary of state will be notified through a committee that the assembly has convened.

If it is found then that there is a quorum present the Governor will be notified to this effect and informed that the members-elect are ready to be sworn in. The Governor accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of his council and deputy secretary of state will proceed to each branch in turn and administer to the legislators their oath of office. They then become full fledged members qualified to enact and repeal laws for the commonwealth.

The election of a speaker of the House and a president of the Senate is next in order in the respective branches. As this practically has been determined in advance the election will be purely formal. Senator Levi H. Greenwood of Gardner undoubtedly will be chosen to lead the Senate and Representative Grafton D. Cushing of Boston to head the lower branch.

It is understood that Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick of Lynn will be reelected without much opposition. The office force of the Senate and House, including Clerks Henry D. Coolidge and James W. Kimball, is expected to be inducted for another term.

## ATTACK MADE ON ELIGIBILITY

Should Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald be elected to the school committee her eligibility to hold such a position will be open to question, according to Randall G. Morris, president of the Public School Association, which has been studying the question. Mrs. Fitzgerald refutes the claims.

Mr. Morris says: "The school committee act (chapter 349 of 1905, section 1), provides that no person shall be eligible for election to the committee who is not an inhabitant of the city and has not been a resident thereof for at least three years continuously prior to the election." Mrs. Fitzgerald became a resident of Boston last June. She became a registered voter Nov. 8. The next day, Nov. 9, her candidacy for the school committee was announced. Previously she had been a resident of Hyde Park."

## PROTEST AGAINST MILITIA ESCORT

Resolutions protesting the ninth Massachusetts regiment of volunteer militia as escort to William Cardinal O'Connell on the occasion of his return to Boston from Rome were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Boston Patriotic Association, and a copy sent to Governor Foss.

The protest is to the effect that the use of the state militia is inconsistent, in view of the alleged attitude of the cardinal in placing the church he represents above the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## PROTESTS AGAINST VOCATIONAL WORK

Joseph A. Sheehan, Democratic candidate for school committee, protested against vocational training in the schools and politics in the election of the school committee at a meeting in the ward 20 room, Dorchester, last night. Charles J. F. O'Brien opened the rally with the statement that the party was making this campaign on straight party lines. He was followed by Edward D. Collins and Owen A. Cunningham, candidates for the city council, and Judge William F. Merritt and Mr. Sheehan, candidates for the school committee.

### OYSTERMAN PROTESTS TAX

PROVIDENCE—H. C. Rowe, president of the H. C. Rowe Company of New Haven, one of the largest oyster companies in the country, appeared before the joint special committee on taxation Tuesday and registered a strong protest against section 23 of the proposed tax bill which will be recommended to the General Assembly. This section of the act levies an assessment of 1 per cent on the property of all oyster companies.

### JEWISH WOMEN CELEBRATE

The Council of Jewish Women, Boston section, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a luncheon and reception at the Elysium Club this noon. Mrs. Samuel White, vice-president, was in charge. There was a program of music directed by Miss Rae Harris.

## E. G. WARFIELD CALLS MARINE LAWS OBSOLETE

NEW YORK—E. G. Warfield, president of the Traffic Club of New York, and vice-president and general manager of the Seaboard and Gulf Steamship Company, at a meeting of the club in the Waldorf Astoria Tuesday night, said that the United States statutes relating to the merchant marine were obsolete and should be replaced by new laws. He said:

"We are just beginning to find our place among the nations of the world. Our merchant marine, if properly fostered, can be one of the most important industries of the United States and command a fitting position in the marine standing of the world."

"It is charged that the transcontinental railroads, connected with certain banks, have made it difficult for those interested to obtain needed funds for the building of vessels. If this is true, Congress has certainly a serious question to handle and correct."

"There is something radically wrong. It is cheaper to pay freight and tariff charges on Australian shooks than to buy packing cases made from American lumber."

## DRAW FOR PLACES ON BALLOT FOR THE CITY ELECTION

The seven candidates for the city council and the five candidates for the school committee will draw tomorrow afternoon for positions on the municipal ballot to be used at the election Jan. 9. The drawing will be made in the old aldermanic chamber at the city hall, under the supervision of the election commissioners.

Joseph A. Maynard, president of the Democratic city committee, endeavored to keep Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston from filing a protest against the validity of the nomination papers of Frank A. Goodwin, candidate for the city council, just before the time for which such protests had expired at 5 p. m. yesterday in the office of the commissioners. Mr. Maynard's emphatic arguments finally prevailed and Mr. Giblin withdrew his protest just as the hour struck.

## REPAIRING MILLS AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. F. Griffin, superintendent of the Hoosac Worsted Company, owners of the Mayflower and the Johnson mills, Tuesday announced that the contract for the rebuilding of the boiler house and for general repairs, including reroofing all of the mill buildings, had been let to H. C. Wood & Co. and that work had already been started. Mr. Griffin said that the work would be pushed as rapidly as possible.

This means the resumption of business in one of the oldest mill buildings in the city, which has been idle since the failure of the Johnson-Dunbar Mills Company some years ago, and will mean practically a new woolen industry for the city.

## TECH PRESIDENT IS GUEST OF 1911

Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the guest Tuesday evening of the class of 1911, which held its first reunion banquet at the Copley Square Hotel. Orville B. Denison of South Framingham was toastmaster and the speakers included Dr. Maclaurin, Don R. Stevens of Cleveland, president of the class and Richard H. Ranger of Indianapolis, formerly manager of the "Tech."

## SPECIAL TRAIN FOR VASSAR GIRLS

A special train for the Vassar College girls will be run from Boston to Poughkeepsie by the Boston & Albany railroad Jan. 9.

The train will leave the South station at 2:35 p. m. and arrive in Poughkeepsie at 9:15 p. m. making stops at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield.

## PROTESTS AGAINST VOCATIONAL WORK

Joseph A. Sheehan, Democratic candidate for school committee, protested against vocational training in the schools and politics in the election of the school committee at a meeting in the ward 20 room, Dorchester, last night. Charles J. F. O'Brien opened the rally with the statement that the party was making this campaign on straight party lines. He was followed by Edward D. Collins and Owen A. Cunningham, candidates for the city council, and Judge William F. Merritt and Mr. Sheehan, candidates for the school committee.

### ODD FELLOWS GET PROPERTY

Mrs. Ella M. Leaver left all her real estate in Stonham to Caleb Rand lodge of Odd Fellows, according to her will filed in the probate office here yesterday. She leaves a portrait of Daniel Webster to Attorney Thomas J. Boynton of Everett, who is named as executor, and a steel engraving, "The First Prayer in Congress," to Attorney William P. Dwyer. She directs the executor to destroy all family portraits. She was a school teacher in Cambridge years ago.

### Y. M. C. A. STARTS CAMPAIGN

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. twenty-fifth anniversary—2500 members' contest, which closes January 17, will be arranged at a dinner to be given next Friday evening to the 10 teams of 10 men each who are to take part. There will be a speaker and a musical program.

A campaign quartet will make its initial appearance.

## SINGERS TO AID IN CAMPAIGN FOR THE FORWARD MOVEMENT



National Association Quartet—First row, P. H. Metcalf and P. J. Gilbert; second row, C. M. Keeler and E. W. Peck

To assist in services during the eight-day campaign of the men and religion forward movement, the National Association quartet will be in Boston. The members of the quartet are E. W. Peck, C. M. Keeler, P. H. Metcalf and P. J. Gilbert. Fred B. Smith, who will be in charge of the evangelistic work, was formerly a member of the quartet.

Mr. Keeler is a graduate of the Upper Iowa University and a leader in the young people's missionary movement and the laymen's missionary movement. Mr. Gilbert is an alumnus of De Pauw University, and has spent a year in England with the Torrey-Alexander combination of evangelistic workers. Mr. Metcalf, for two years a member of the Moody male quartet, is a graduate of Oberlin College. For the past eight years he has been in settlement work at Quincy, Ill., and Youngstown, O. Mr. Peck is also an Oberlin man, and formerly was general secretary for the Y. M. C. A. at Des Moines and state Y. M. C. A. secretary for Minnesota.

## SWIFT ATTORNEY RESUMES STORY OF PROPOSED MERGER

(Continued from page one)

receive \$25,000,000 worth of the new company's stock for intangible property and a large block of common stock for their good will, this amount to be fixed by the earnings of the different plants during the first year of the merger.

The promoters planned to borrow \$80,000,000 to finance the corporation. The appraised valuation of Armour-Swift, Morris and their subsidiary companies was given at \$180,000,000. Each of the three promoters deposited \$1,000,000 with a Chicago bank as an evidence of good faith, but they were compelled to drop the plan because of the failure of New York capitalists to furnish the funds needed.

He would deny the motion.

## GRAND LODGE TO INSTALL MASTER

The installation of Col. Everett G. Benton as grand master of the Massachusetts grand lodge A. F. and A. M. will take place this afternoon in the Masonic Temple. Colonel Benton is the forty-second grand master of the grand lodge in Massachusetts since 1777 and he received all of the 519 votes cast at the grand lodge election.

Colonel Benton was junior grand master of the grand lodge of Vermont, where he became connected with the Masonic fraternity after receiving degrees in Massachusetts. To the order in his native town, Guildhall, he presented a Masonic building.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINA EXHIBITED

E. H. Wilson, who was in charge of the Arnold arboretum botanical exploring expedition to China a year ago, made a number of photographs of trees and shrubs of western and northern China, as well as landscapes of that region, little of which is known in this country.

These pictures will be on exhibition in Horticultural Hall from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. this week, as well as next Sunday, the exhibition, which is free to the public, being opened Tuesday morning. The photographs are attractively mounted and much valuable explanatory information is written on each one by Mr. Wilson, who discovered 500 new specimens of trees and shrubs.

## PRESENTS GIVEN TO 1800 CHILDREN

Eighteen hundred children, the sons and daughters of employees, are the guests of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company at a tree party today in Mechanics building. The carfare of the children and the 1200 or more women who accompany them is to be refunded by the company.

All children 15 years old and under will be given presents from the tree that towers 65 feet above the stage.

In order that employees of the company may be given an opportunity to view the tree the hall will be thrown open again this evening from 6 o'clock until 9.

## B. & M. WANTS RATE BASED ON CAPITAL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

(Continued from page one)

CONCORD, N. H.—Opening the Boston & Maine railroad's case in the rate inquiry before the New Hampshire public service corporation today Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor for the railroad, indicated that in his judgment the investigation ought to proceed along three lines:

First, are rates as a whole on the Boston & Maine railroad excessive? In other words, are the owners receiving an excessive return on their stock?

This would call for an examination into what the stock represents. And secondly, an investigation as to whether the railroad was honestly and properly managed.

Secondly, is the state of New Hampshire discriminated against as compared with other states through which the Boston & Maine railroad runs? Inquiry should be made not only as to rates between New Hampshire points, but as to rates from New Hampshire points to other parts of the country and to return rates.

Thirdly, it is to be assumed that the Legislature desires the commission's recommendations as to what shall be done with the restrictive statutes of 1883 and 1889. Has the time not come to substitute intelligent control by a commission for the rigid, statutory barrier?

"At the outset," he said, "it is necessary to determine the basis upon which the rate of return shall be reckoned, and that basis has been determined by the courts to be the present fair value of the property of the railroad. The question before the court is, does the action of the commission take away the property which the railroad then possesses?

It is necessary, therefore, to determine the present value of that property. Not what the railroad has expended on its property; not what is its prospective value; but the cost of reproducing it now.

The principle was firmly established by the supreme court of the United States in *Smyth vs. Ames*, 169 U. S. 466, decided in 1894.

"The railroad is entirely content to have a physical valuation made by this commission, but it expresses its willingness to abide by the valuation of the tax commission for the purpose of enabling this commission to arrive at a prompt decision. It should be borne in mind that this is to be regarded as a minimum basis, below which the commission cannot legally go.

"It may not be altogether profitable to discuss this question of rate return, for the Boston & Maine railroad would be well satisfied at this time if it could earn the legal minimum, namely, 7 per cent on the cost of reproducing the property new."

## SEIZED SCHOONER IS SOLD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The schooner Fredericka Schepp, confiscated by the government recently because of false registration, was sold at auction Tuesday to Capt. James F. Silva for \$860. The Schepp has been used as a packet between New Bedford and the Cape Verde islands.

"Through the treaty with Germany provides that any particular favor granted by the United States to any other country shall immediately become common to Germany, the administration at Washington refuses to take such action."

"Who will trust us if we refuse to keep our written word, which is the supreme law of the land? What respect can we hope to obtain from other nations if we ignore our agreements with them?"

WASHINGTON—Secretary Fisher informed President Taft that final adoption of the Sherwood pension bill as it passed the House would increase the government annual pension expenditure at least \$75,000,000.

## A. B. CHAPIN, STATE BANK COMMISSIONER, RESIGNS HIS OFFICE

(Continued from page one)

sioner would ordinarily expire in March. As he has been closely identified with the Republican party in the state, many politicians say that a reappointment by Governor Foss at the end of his present term would be unlikely, especially as the position is eagerly sought by a number of prominent Democrats who have aided Governor Foss in the past.

In his letter of resignation to Governor Foss Mr. Chapin said:

"During the past seven years as treasurer and receiver general, and as bank commissioner, I have come into close contact with the banking institutions of the commonwealth, and shall retire from office with the conviction that they are ably managed, in sound condition, and that the depositors are well protected."

Mr. Chapin first became prominent while he was mayor of Holyoke because of the business-like way in which he got the city out of financial straits. As bank commissioner he has become prominent through his efforts to secure savings bank insurance and school savings banks.

Mr. Chapin was appointed state bank commissioner to succeed Pierre Jay on March 31, 1909. Prior to his appointment he held the position of state treasurer, to which office he was elected in 1905.

Mr. Chapin was born in Chicopee, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868. He graduated from Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., in 1891, studied law with his father in Holyoke, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1896.

In 1896 he became city solicitor of Holyoke and from the following year until 1902 he practised law with his father in that city. From 1899 to 1904 he held office as mayor of Holyoke.

## MR. TAFT TO STAND OUT FOR PROTECTIVE TARIFF ON ALL ISSUES

(Continued from page one)

WASHINGTON—President Taft will stand out for a protective tariff policy as against the Democratic policy of tariff for revenue only in relation to the wool schedule and all other tariff issues at this session of Congress, was the statement made at the White House today, following a long conference between the President, Representative Sereno Payne (Republican, New York), Representative Hill (Republican, Connecticut), and Senator Smoot (Republican, Utah).

This announcement, taken with the declared policy of the Democratic House leaders, led to the prediction of a deadlock and the possibility of no tariff legislation at this session.

Payne, Hill and Smoot were all supporters of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and they said today that while a reduction of wool duties would be favored by the Republicans, they were convinced that the President would insist on maintaining protective policy.

Thirdly, it is to be assumed that the Legislature desires the commission's recommendations as to what shall be done with the restrictive statutes of 1883 and 1889. Has the time not come to substitute intelligent control by a commission for the rigid, statutory barrier?

"The commission believes that these statements, though apparently made in good faith, cannot be relied upon by the city for the following reasons:

"1. Because

## Notice to Charge Customers

All Charge Purchases during the remainder of this month will be entered upon bill rendered February 1st, 1912.

## Jordan Marsh Company

New England's Largest and Most Progressive Store

## Also This Week

Our Great Annual January White Sale of Underwear, Waists, Laces, White Goods and Embroideries, Linens, Bed Clothing, etc., at remarkable price savings.

# Annual January Mark-Down Sale

## Greatly Reduced Prices Upon Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Reliable Merchandise from Every Section of This Great Store

In addition to the Mark-downs throughout our own regular stocks this great sale includes MANY HUNDREDS OF LOTS OF NEW MERCHANDISE which will be sold at the same low scale of prices.

### More and Better Values Than Ever Before Offered in This Annual Sale

## Dress Goods

Main Store, Street Floor

2.50 to 6.00 IMPORTED COLORED NOVELTIES—Exclusive patterns. Sale price.....	1.50
1.50 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES—54-in., best shades navy and browns. Sale Price.....	98c
1.25 IMPERIAL SERGE—50-in., in year-round weight, all colors. Sale Price.....	95c
2.00 ALL-WOOL STORM SERGES—54-inch, navy and browns. Sale Price.....	1.35
2.00 SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—54-inch, good range of staple colors. Sale Price.....	1.25
1.50 ALL-WOOL SCOTCH SUITINGS—54-inch, good color combinations for street wear. Sale Price.....	75c
1.00 ALL-WOOL CREAM STORM SERGES—50-inch. Sale Price.....	69c
8.00 ALL-WOOL VELVETS—46-inch, strictly imported fabrics, soft velvet finish. Price.....	1.25
1.25 ALL SILK COLORED VOILES—40-inch, soft, clinging material, choice color assortment. Sale Price.....	75c
3.00 PRIESTLEY'S CRAVENETTE COATING—54-inch. Sale Price.....	98c
1.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL PANAMA—50-inch. Sale Price.....	69c
1.50 BLACK STORM SERGE—54-inch, all pure wool, excellent value. Sale Price.....	98c
2.00 BLACK STORM SERGE—54-inch, best wearing for suits and dresses. Sale Price.....	1.25
2.25 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—54-inch. Sale Price.....	1.69
2.50 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—56-inch, firm, standard quality, unsurpassed finish. Sale Price.....	1.85
8.00 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—56-inch, fine German make, will retain excellent finish. Sale Price.....	2.15
3.50 BLACK SPOTPROOF BROADCLOTH—54-inch. Sale Price.....	2.49
1.25 BLACK SILK VOILE—40-inch, very desirable for evening wear, chiffon finish. Price.....	75c
1.25 BLACK CHEVIOT and ARMURE—54-inch. Sale Price.....	69c
1.00 BLACK ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE—50-inch. Sale Price.....	75c

## Wash Goods

Main Store, Street Floor

25c MERCERIZED POPLINS—27-inch, new fresh goods. Sale Price.....	12½c
20c CRYSTALLINE and TAFFETAS—Large variety colorings. Sale Price.....	12½c
30c HALF-SILK JACQUARD CHIFFONS—With corded effect. Sale Price.....	15c
25c and 20c HALF-SILK WASH FABRICS—Large assortment. Sale Price.....	9c
25c HALF-SILK CHIFFON—Self colored jacquard figures, etc. Sale Price.....	12½c
1.00 KIMONO WAIST PATTERNS—Applied designs on fine sheer voile. Sale Price.....	69c
1.25 to 1.50 WAIST PATTERNS—Attractive patterns. Sale Price.....	89c
19c 32-inch FINE CHALLIES—Excellent value at this low figure. Sale Price.....	12½c
59c to 89c 32-INCH ST. GALL SWISSES—Slightly soiled; all imported. Sale Price.....	35c

## Linings

Main Store, Street Floor

69c—36-INCH GUARANTEED SATIN—All colors and black. Sale Price.....	49c
50c WOOL MOREEN—Black only. Sale Price.....	15c
79c—36-INCH GUARANTEED SATIN—All wanted shades and black. Sale Price.....	59c
1.25—36-INCH BLACK TAFFETA—For waist and jacket linings and underskirts. Sale Price.....	95c
79c—36-INCH NOVELTY STRIPE SATIN—Green, gold and old rose. Sale Price.....	59c
19c to 25c—36-INCH ITALIAN CLOTH—Colors and black. Sale Price.....	12½c
1.00—36-INCH CHANGEABLE TAFFETA—Good assortment of colors. Sale Price.....	79c
1.00—36-INCH LINING MESSALINE—All latest shades. Sale Price.....	79c
1.00—27-INCH TAFFETA—All shades. Sale Price.....	59c

## Women's Hosiery

Main Store, Street Floor

1.25 to 1.50 PURE SILK HOSE—In a large variety of colors. Sale Price.....	79c
85c and 50c COTTON and LISLE HOSE—Broken lots of our regular styles. Sale Price.....	25c
75c to 1.00 PLAIN and FANCY HOSE—Broken sizes. Sale Price.....	49c
1.25 to 2.50 COLORED SILK HOSE—Imported lace and embroidered. Sale Price.....	95c
2.50 and 3.00 SILK HOSE—And broken sizes in popular lines. Sale Price.....	1.49

## One of the Leading Features of This Great Event

## Our Annual January Silk Sale

The Opportunity of the Entire Year to Buy High Grade

## Imported and Domestic Silks.

## At Prices Averaging Less Than Wholesale

For this sale we have assembled the largest assortment of fine Silks ever shown by a Boston store—and can promise our patrons

## Values Positively Unprecedented in This City.

3.50 FRENCH CHARMEUSE—42 inches wide in twenty-five handsome light and dark shades. This is an ideal costume silk. Sale Price..... 1.98

2.00 FLEUR DE SOIE—Double width, these come from a Fifth avenue importer, and offer a wide selection of designs and colors in the newest French silk.....

1.00 and 1.25 PLAIN COLORED SILKS—One yard wide in messalines, serges, satins and diagonals, a fine range of colors in the lot.....

1.00 and 1.25 NOVELTY SILKS—One yard wide, taffetas, messalines and satins, in allover, stripes and checks.....

1.50 SATIN REGAL—1 yard wide, one of the very best American silks, in thirty shades; an attractive and serviceable satin. Sale Price..... 98c

2.00 CREPE DE CHINE FACONNE—40 inches wide, for dinner gowns, house, etc., thirty shades..... 98c

1.50 to 2.50 NEW FOULARDS—40 to 44 inches wide, in exclusive borders and allover effects. Sale Price..... 98c

2.00 to 3.00 SATIN FEUTRE—30 to 40 inches wide, in four qualities, in navy blues only; these are all silk and silk wove. Sale Price..... 1.39

1.00 PLAIN COLORED SILKS—26 inches wide, in a variety of desirable weaves, satins, serges, messalines..... 49c

1.00 DUCHESS SATINS—In three qualities and full range of colors, chiffon finish, regular numbers closing out..... 59c

2.00 and 3.50 CREPE METEOR—40 to 44 inches wide, presenting four very fine qualities in fifteen of the most fashionable shades. Wonderful value. Sale Price..... 1.50

White Japanese Wash Silks—Launder Perfectly—Wear Splendidly

69c White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now... 49c

75c White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now... 59c

95c White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now... 75c

1.25 White Japanese Wash Silks, 27 inch. Now... 95c

1.50 White Japanese Wash Silks, 36 inch. Now... 1.10

1.25 White Japanese Wash Silks, 36 inch. Now... 90c

## Black Oriental Waterproof Silks—Excellent Values

1.25 Black Oriental, 27 inch. Sale Price..... 95c

1.25 Black Oriental, 36 inch. Sale Price..... 95c

98c Black Oriental, 27 inch. Sale Price..... 68c

1.10 Black Oriental, 26 inch. Sale Price..... 89c

2.50 BLACK CHARMEUSE—42 inches wide, the most satisfactory costume silk. Sale Price..... 1.98

1.25 BLACK SATIN DUCHESS—1 yard wide, chiffon finish; without doubt the best satin ever offered at this price..... 98c

4.00 BLACK SATIN—42 inches wide; for tailored suits and coats; this is very heavy, with a wool filling. Sale Price..... 2.00

2.00 to 3.00 BLACK SATIN FEUTRE—36 to 40 in.; several qualities in this fashionable fuzzy black satin..... 1.39

2.50 BLACK SATIN DUCHESS—Yard wide, the famous "Grandmother satin," woven on selvage, so-called for its great wearing quality. Sale Price..... 1.65

2.50 BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—42 inches wide, in two fine qualities, fine black, good weights and lustre..... 1.50

4.00 TAILOR SATINS—42 inches wide, particularly adapted for tailored suits, coats and wraps; very heavy. Sale Price..... 2.00

1.25 BLACK CHARMEIRE DE SOIE—44 inches, of desired weights and rich, dull lustre. Sale Price..... 1.65

1.50 BLACK FAILLE PRINCESS—1 yard wide, a fine imported quality. Sale Price..... 98c

2.00 BLACK SATIN DE LUXE—1 yard wide, a famous trade quality, recognized as a good 2.00 satin. Sale Price..... 1.45

1.50 SATIN DUCHESS—26 inches wide, splendid weights and quality. Sale Price..... 1.00

98c BLACK TAFFETA—1 yard wide, sold all over the country at 98c. Sale Price..... 69c

98c and 95c BLACK MESSALINE—1 yard wide, sold everywhere at 89c and 93c. Sale Price..... 69c

1.00 BLACK SATIN LIBERTY—1 yard wide, splendid for linings and use with chiffons, etc., limited quantity..... 49c

1.00 JACQUARD CREPE DE CHINE—24 inches, are pure silk in self colored figure, a charming silk for dancing and party frocks. Sale Price..... 49c

## Stationery

New Building, Street Floor

25c to 5.00 CABINETS OF WRITING PAPER—Some boxes slightly soiled during the holidays. Sale prices. 10c to 2.00

1.00 to 10.00 IMPORTED LEATHER WRITING CASES AND DESK FITTINGS IN BRASS—Sale prices. 25c to 5.00

1.00 WRITING CASES—All fitted with pockets for paper, envelopes and stamps. Sale price..... 75c

75c to 15.00 DESK PADS AND SETS—Also novelties. Sale prices..... 50c to 8.00

1.00 RED STYLO INK PENCILS—English make; will not leak. Sale price..... 50c

50c EATON CRANE'S INITIAL WRITING PAPER—Stamped in gold. Sale price..... 25c

## Women's Shoes

Main Store, Third Floor

8.00 BLACK BUCK BOOTS—High cut, lace style, Cuban heel. Sale Price..... 6.00

8.00 PATENT VAMP BUTTON BOOTS—White top, spool heel. Sale Price..... 6.00

7.00 GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—High cut, new knob toe. Sale Price..... 4.00

6.00 and 7.00 PATENT and GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—Cloth top, spool heel. Sale Price..... 4.00

6.00 TAN BUTTON and LACE BOOTS—4.00

5.00 SATIN BUTTON BOOTS—Black and brown, Cuban heels, welt. Sale Price..... 3.50

5.00 TAN BUTTON BOOTS—High cut. 3.50

5.00 BLACK SUEDE BUTTON BOOTS—Cloth top, Cuban heels, welt. Sale Price..... 3.50

5.00 PATENT COLT BUTTON and LACE BOOTS—Foxed, welt sole. Sale Price..... 3.50

5.00 PATENT COLT BUTTON BOOTS—Cloth top, dress toe. Sale Price..... 3.50

5.00 GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—Slant top, low heel, medium toe. Sale Price..... 3.50

5.00 PATENT and VICI LACE and BUTTON BOOTS—Dress toe, Cuban heel. Sale Price..... 2.95

3.50 GUN METAL BUTTON BOOTS—Dull and cloth tops, dress toe. Sale Price.....

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FASHION OUTLOOK FOR SPRING

New York dressmaker takes forward view

WITH each succeeding year January is becoming more and more closely associated with spring, owing to the fact that merchants and manufacturers begin to display their cotton materials as soon as their holiday things are out of their windows. Not as untimely a proceeding as one might at first think, since by New Year's women have all the winter clothes they want or are going to get, and are turning speculative eyes on the fashions of the coming season, writes Clara E. Simcox in the *Delineator*.

The longer coats that have been worn have been a pleasant change, but I doubt if they will hold for spring. They will give place to the shorter jackets, and to the Etons, postilions and the coatees that are cut off just below the bust.

For all coats the big collar and revers remain as popular as ever. For the semi-tailored suit the square sailor collar or the pointed collar that runs down quite to the waistline have proved the most becoming types. Just now they are being made in fur—caracul on black velvet, moleskin on taupe, natural lynx on elephant gray. Later they will be made of lace or embroidery on silk and taffeta jackets. In many of our simpler suits we have been using the two-toned materials, soft woolens woven in two broad strips of contrasting colors. They have worked out very nicely—the second color serving for foundation skirts and collars. Some of these materials will undoubtedly reappear in lighter weights for the spring.

The reversible coat is a popular favorite that I think has almost reached the end of its tether. Yes, indeed, we have them even on Fifth avenue, and the multi-millionairess prates quite as loudly of their practical qualities as her Sixth avenue sister. I have made any number of them in fur lined with metal brocade. The fur makes a day coat which the light-colored brocade metamorphoses into a delightful evening wrap. A fur coat with a silver lining doesn't sound exactly cheap, but when you consider that it is really two coats in one, the silver lining justifies itself as something of an economy.

I use more moleskin than anything else this year for coats and stoles and muffs. One of my most successful coat models is made with a deep kimono-sleeved body of gold lace that comes down almost to the waistline. The lower part of the coat is of moleskin, and in back it runs up to a point over the gold lace almost to the collar of taupe fox and tailless ermine. The collar is lined with self-colored silk brocade heavily figured with velvet.

I see little to indicate any marked increase in the width of coats and skirts for the spring. Rumors reach me from abroad that Paris has out-Parised itself in the matter of narrow dresses, and that those that are, are as nothing to those that are to be. I am none too credulous in regard to such reports, for it is physically impossible to make skirts appre-

## TRIED RECIPES

**MUSH BISCUITS**  
TO ONE quart of boiling water add one teaspoonful of salt and one and one fourth cupfuls of cornmeal. Boil the mush, remove from fire, and add a scant cupful of sugar and three fourths cupful of lard. When this has cooled add one cake of yeast that has previously been soaked. Mix this about noon; let stand until night, then mix stiff with flour as for bread; let rise over night; in the morning cut into biscuits, let rise again and bake.

### CREAM CAKE

Beat the yolks of four eggs, to which has been added one even cup of powdered sugar, for five minutes. Then add the whites, which have been beaten thoroughly, one cup of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and lastly add one tablespoonful of cold water. Filling: Two cups of milk, into which have been beaten the yolks of two eggs; two tablespoonsfuls of cornstarch; one half cup sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in three-layer tins.

### OATMEAL COOKIES

One cup brown sugar creamed with one half cup lard and one quarter cup butter, yolks of two eggs well beaten. One teaspoon soda, one half cup hot water, two cups oatmeal, two cups flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon, pinch of salt, two tablespoons chocolate dissolved in the one half cup hot water, two cups raisins and one cup nuts put through grinder.

### GRANDMA'S DOUGHNUTS

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of warm mashed potatoes, three cupfuls of flour, one half cupful of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of butter, one fourth teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one fourth teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of nutmeg. Roll rather thin, cut, fry, then dust with powdered sugar.

### SPONGE CAKE

Five large eggs, one level teaspoon cream of tartar, one cup granulated sugar, one scant cup flour, and half a teaspoon of vanilla. Sift both sugar and flour four or five times. Beat the whites, when half beaten add the cream of tartar and continue beating until stiff, then carefully fold in, in succession, the sugar, flour, milk and well-beaten yolks. Bake in a moderate oven.—Washington Herald.

Waistlines are narrower than they have been, though much may be done to create that effect by bringing them in from the hip to the knee.

I think there will be no real change for the present, but when it comes the drift must be toward greater rather than less width.

The waistline is still more or less a wanderer, though many women are beginning to express a decided preference for the skirt fitted in to the natural line of the figure. On the other hand there is excellent authority for the Empire waistline with no fitting at all between it and the hips. The raised waist certainly gives a woman height and slenderness, and I don't much wonder that it keeps its place season after season in the face of changing fashions.

There are one or two new colors or revivals of old colors that promise to be good for the spring. Taupe, I think, will be quite as smart next season as it has been this. Fortunately it is not a color that can become common, for one finds it only in the materials of the better, finer grades. All the shades of gray that range from mole to elephant's skin will be worn, and there are two or three new evening blues that are very lovely. They come under the head of royale, but I think lapis lazuli describes them more accurately.

## TRINKET BOXES

Japanese silver trinket boxes with one, two or three compartments just the size for postage stamps, are inexpensive, says the Commoner. This will clean the paint and give it a gloss.

## FLORAL EMBROIDERY DESIGN

Spray for underwear or fancy work



DAINTY little sprays for underwear or fancy articles are much in demand. In the one given today the flowers and part of each leaf should be worked solid, with the dots and the dots as eyes, and the stems in the outline stitch. The dotted part of the leaf is worked in the seed stitch. Merced cotton No. 25 should be used.

Directions for Transferring—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

## TODAY'S MODES

In spite of the many new popular materials, the gowns of soft satin and of crepe mecto still hold their own for elegance and beauty.

A fashionable new scarf is shown in satin material trimmed with three rows of marabout set close together in the border.

Many wedding toilettes will display a mingling of soft satin velvet brocade and plain velvet, together with lovely lace and flimsy chiffons.

A frock is hardly considered finished without a cluster of artificial flowers at the waist or the shoulder or to catch up flounce on the skirt.—Washington Herald.

## GLOVES AS GIFT

Gloves have from time immemorial been among the most satisfactory of all the articles appropriate for gifts, and this season is no exception, save that the variety is greater than ever this year, according to the Hartford Courant. White mocha gloves for men's evening wear are smart and new, and bound to meet with favor from the men who receive them.

## TOAST-MAKING

The secret of having crisp toast is to cut the bread the night before, so that the surface is dry before it is toasted. Another trick is to have the slices, when toasted, stood up on edge in some place where they can be kept hot until they are served. If the slices are placed, one on top of the other they become soggy, says the New York Tribune.

For toast it is to be used as the foundation for poached eggs, mushrooms or any creamed food, half an inch is the correct thickness, hot water is distributed over it evenly with a small spoon, and melted butter spread on with a bristle brush, which comes for the purpose. People who dislike the softness produced by this treatment can, of course, preserve the crispness of the toast by omitting the hot water. Often, when bread is very stale, it may be steamed a little before it is toasted. Housekeepers who do not possess ancient silver toast racks have been heard to say that these only act as coolers for the slices they hold, and that they are not desirable at all. On the other hand, a covered toast dish holds the heat and steams the slices to softness in a short time. The surest way to have perfect toast seems to be to dispense with the ancient forms and take to ultra-modern inventions, such as the electric toaster, which stands on the table at midday's elbow and makes the toast "while you wait."

## IT GIVES A GLOSS

To clean the kitchen paint, boil a pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour; strain, and use the liquid for going over the kitchen wood work after it has been washed with clear warm water, says the Commoner. This will clean the paint and give it a gloss.

## SMART SILK AND VELVET GOWN

Skirt in two pieces strapped upon side panels



SILK with velvet makes some of the smartest, most attractive gowns that the season has to offer. This one is absolutely new. The skirt is made in two pieces that are lapped on to V-shaped pieces of velvet, but it is in peasant style, sleeves and body portion being cut in one, and the closing is made at the back. For such a gown can be used a great many different combinations. Broadcloth would be beautiful with velvet, or velvet could be used for the main portions with broadcloth for the trimming.

If a simpler effect is wanted henrietta cloth could be combined with velvet or with one of the new velveteens showing a diagonal weave, or silk could be used for the panels while plain wool material is used for the main portions of both skirt and blouse.

In whatever way it is treated and however materials are combined very little labor is required, consequently the model becomes eminently practical and affords excellent ideas for the making over of gowns that have seen some service. The high waist line is fashionable and is desirable whenever it is becoming, but this gown can be finished either in that way or with a skirt to the natural one and worn with any girdle or belt.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 yards 26, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of velvet and 4 yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as illustrated; for the skirt will be needed 4 1/4 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of velvet for the panels.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7250, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7002, in sizes from 22 to 30 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## MAKING THE HALL ATTRACTIVE

Methods that harmonize with good taste

THE woman who looks upon a hall as a mege passageway is making a mistake. It is the hall that welcomes the newly arrived guest and speeds the parting one; it is the hall that is the connecting link between the different parts of the house; it is the hall that defines the character of the home.

There are many types of halls, but among the most perfect are the old colonial halls in New England, the South and along the Hudson, writes Lucy Abbott Throop in the *Woman's Home Companion*. Broad and spacious, a hall of this kind often runs through the house to the garden in the rear. The large rooms open from it and form dignified and beautiful vistas, while the staircase rises proudly to the floor above.

A colonial hall is often, paneled in white enameled wood, with paper above. The details of balusters, fan and side lights, door-panels, the curve of the stairs and the gracious beauty of the landing, with its large window, are all worth studying, for many of the best points can be used in our modern houses.

It was not white paint and a few spin-dles which made the colonial style what

it was but a true appreciation of the fundamental laws of good proportion, combined with the good taste that made the eighteenth century famous.

The vestibule should have a mat or rug by way of greeting. The glass at the door should be curtained with net, lace, scrim, or a made curtain, with little drop-curtains of soft silk. The hall itself should have a cheerful and charming aspect, so that a person passing through will long to see the rooms leading from it. The colors should be chosen with due regard to the rooms opening from the hall; the rugs should be soft in tone and in harmony with the walls; the furniture should be sufficient, but never crowded,—a table, a chair or two, or a settee, a mirror, an umbrella-stand, are the necessities. Old prints, water-colors, etchings, a bas-relief in plaster, are all suitable for halls.

The style of staircase is determined by the style of the house, and that is for the owner and his architect to decide. It is interesting to study the staircases of the past, to see how beautiful in proportion and sweep they were, and to know something of the great periods of decoration. One of the most stately colonial stairways rose from the center of the hall, and divided, a little more than half-way up, into two parts. The baluster-rails in the Longfellow house in Cambridge are well-known examples of the beauty of slight variety in a necessarily oft-repeated detail.

Stairs may be of hard wood like the floor of the hall, and be left uncovered, which is apt to be noisy, or have stair-carpet on them. Choose a plain or two-toned carpet, or use soft-colored oriental runners.

A landing to break a flight of stairs adds greatly to the charm of the hall, and a window on the landing is also an attractive addition. If the view is ugly, or if it is a dull north light, have glass with a slight yellow tone to it, as this will give the impression of sunshine.

## LAND OF CAKES

Denmark is a land of cakes—cakes of such variety and such deliciousness as no other land knows—but no cake, after the hard work of the school is done, can meet the needs of the hungry pupil as smørbrød meets them. It is entrancing to look at. There is, for example the orange-colored slice of smoked salmon resting on the pale amber bread and butter; there is the thin shaving of roast beef, ornamented with tendrils of chipped horseradish; there is the gorgeous crimson-red herring salad—said to be the favorite delicacy of Queen Alexandra when she was a girl—the gold and white dainty effect of hard-boiled eggs relieving the glowing circles of raw tomatoes; the goose breast ornamented with rounds of blushing radish—but the list of delicacies is too long.—*Youtas Companion*.

## SMOOTH STARCH

To prevent starch from crusting over after making it, if left to stand, add about a tablespoonful of kerosene when you remove it from the stove. It will be free from lumps, and smooth.

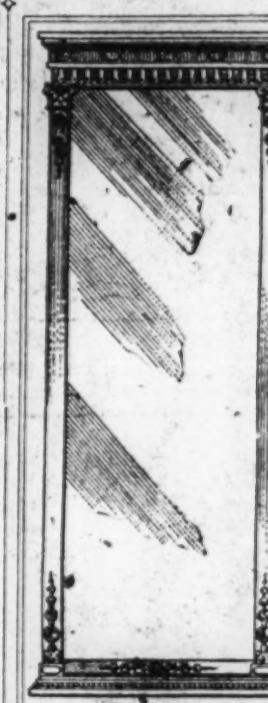
## New Year's Gifts at STOWELL'S

### Fancy Panel Mirror, \$8

In burnished and antique gilt frame, 32 inches long, 12 1/2 inches wide.

We have a large assortment of Fancy Mirrors in burnished and antique gold frames, with and without pictures. Colonial and Empire designs. Prices from \$1.75 to \$14.

*Stowell & Co., Inc.*  
24 Winter St., Boston  
Jewellers & Silversmiths  
Established in 1822



## To Our Customers:

We wish to express our thanks for your generous patronage, also for the patience and co-operation you have extended to us in our busiest season, where limited time makes it almost impossible to render efficient service.

We hope by improved facilities and increased factory quarters that we will be able to much improve our conditions at these seasons.

Very respectfully yours,

PAGE & SHAW  
C. N. Shaw

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You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

### The Kindell Kind Convertible Parlor Furniture

Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you what can be done.

KINDELL REED COMPANY,  
400 W. Erie st., Chicago.  
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Clifford and Walnut sts., Toronto, Can.



### "Domes of Silence"

are little discs of hardened highly polished nickel steel. FURNITURE fitted with them will glide easily, silently and smoothly over carpets and floors. Easily applied to any kind of furniture. 15, 20, 25 sizes, at the same price. SEND TODAY.

No. 1..... 5/8 in. No. 3..... 6/8 in.  
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Avoid Imitations. See that the words "Domes of Silence" are stamped on the inside of each caster.

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ELECTRO-SILICON  
changes the "complexion" of tarnished silver—making it brighter than ever—and although its beauty be only "skin-deep," it never meets it in the heart.  
The thinner the plate, the greater the need of it.  
Full-sized box 15 cts. in stamps, post-paid.  
Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

## BRILLIANT RED GOWN POPULAR

Coat suit supplanted by one-piece frock

HAVE you seen the new reds! They are brilliant, sometimes crème, always dashing. One shade is that used by the old Egyptians, another is a deep coral, a third is like Pompeian pottery. Crepe de châle, satin, panne velvet and brocade chiffon are the fabrics that exploit these new reds to best advantage.

It is no longer necessary to buy coat suits that give color to indoor gatherings, as so many women used to do, because there is no doubt that this kind of costume has been defeated or rather vanquished by the one-piece frock for every affair that is held under a roof.

In truth, we have overdone the coat suit socially; we have made it out of gorgeous fabrics, have paid absurd prices for it and worn it to places where it was not in the atmosphere, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the *New York Times*. The one-piece frock should be the indoor costume. There is nothing elegant about a coat which is retained in splendid drawing rooms given over to a wedding breakfast or a musical or a large party.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO ATTEND BIG PEACE MEETING

Says His Sentiments Are Wholly at Variance With Those to Be Expressed at New York Dinner

### MR. TAFT TO TALK

NEW YORK—On the grounds that his sentiment is at variance with the views to be expressed by the speakers, Colonel Roosevelt has declined a semi-official invitation to be present at the big peace meeting to be held in this city Saturday night.

To arrange the program the executive committee of the national citizens' committee in charge of the big dinner met late Tuesday afternoon and discussed the situation. At a meeting of the executive committee last Wednesday a resolution was adopted in executive session authorizing an official invitation to Mr. Roosevelt, but the secretary, who was told to send the invitation did not do so in a formal way, but wrote to Mr. Roosevelt first, to learn his views.

A member of the committee, who would not have his name printed, said that Mr. Roosevelt had replied with a seven-page letter in effect as stated, leaving no doubt whatever that he would not attend under any circumstances. In another interview Mr. Roosevelt implied his intention not to attend.

John Temple Graves was selected as toastmaster of the dinner at which it is expected to seat 1800 prominent persons, including a whole special train load of diplomats from Washington. A letter received from President Taft was read. He agreed to be present and make a 30-minute speech, as well as to remain throughout the dinner, if it did not continue for more than three hours and a half.

## MR. ROOSEVELT AGAIN REPLIES SHARPLY TO N. Y. EVENING POST

NEW YORK—"You can't put a man into a club of which he is a charter member," said Theodore Roosevelt today in explaining that he had not tried to put the New York Evening Post in the Ananias club.

He called in as witnesses to his contention that he had been "deliberately misquoted" in an interview by the Post-Hamilton Wright Mabie of the Outlook and his assistant secretary, G. D. Wardrop.

Today's contribution was the third between the Post and Mr. Roosevelt growing out of the statement in the Post that the former President had asked George R. Sheldon to explain the Harriman contribution to the 1904 campaign in order to show that Mr. Roosevelt had not benefited by the contribution, but that it was used entirely for the New York state ticket.

The Evening Post printed a detailed account on Tuesday of how the interview was obtained and expressed complete confidence in the reporter who got it.

"The initiative in this Sheldon letter about the \$240,000 campaign was taken wholly by Mr. Sheldon. I knew nothing whatever about the matter till I met him one day in the Union League Club and he gave me the statement," Mr. Roosevelt was quoted as first saying to the reporter.

"Mr. Roosevelt thought for a moment and then he asked the reporter to read the Sheldon interview to him again. Then he said:

"I'll give you a statement. Take it down exactly as I dictate it."

"He dictated the following statement:

"Mr. Sheldon asked me why the truth had not been stated and very kindly volunteered to make the statement. I told him I much appreciated his courtesy and would be glad to have him do so."

"The reporter took this down in long hand on some copy paper. Mr. Roosevelt stood looking over his shoulder as he wrote."

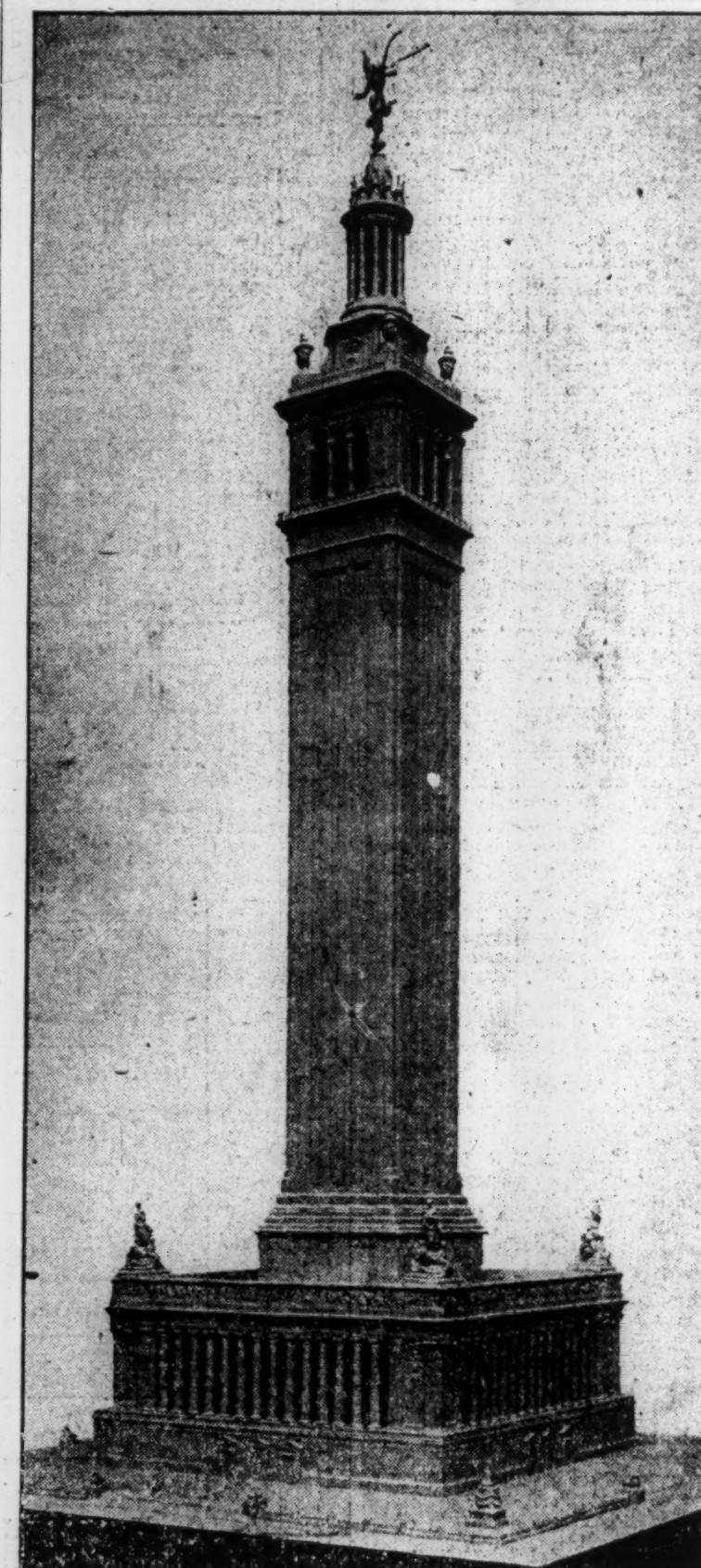
## U. S. CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLY DEPOT

SAN FRANCISCO—Plans have been completed and ground will soon be broken in San Francisco for one of the largest supply depots in the country for the United States marine corps. It is to have over 60,000 feet of floor space and have on hand supplies valued in excess of \$1,000,000. The building is to be erected on the southwest corner of Annie and Jessie streets behind the Monadnock building.

The new building will be six stories in height. The Sharon estate, which owns the ground, is to erect the structure at a cost of \$200,000. The government has arranged to lease the place.

E. J. DONOVAN PROMOTED  
BEVERLY, Mass.—Eugene J. Donovan, for many years a starter for the Bay State railroad stationed at Townhouse square, Salem, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Woburn division of the road. It is understood that he will begin his new duties Jan. 1.

## PANAMA CANAL MEMORIAL SHAFT TO BE 850 FEET HIGH



Model tower to be erected on site of the International exposition at San Francisco

## SAN FRANCISCO FAIR DIRECTORS SANCTION TOWER

SAN FRANCISCO—The first structure formally sanctioned for erection on the proposed site of the Panama-Pacific exposition was authorized at a recent meeting of the directors, when the plans of H. L. Pelton and P. E. Ferguson for the great memorial tower were indorsed.

The tower, which is to be a permanent structure that will revert to the city, is to be 850 feet in height above the ground level, and, with the single exception of the Eiffel tower in Paris, will be the tallest structure in the world, it is said.

Private capital is to be utilized in building the tower, which will cost about \$1,500,000. In all probability it will be erected at the summit of Lincoln park.

It will be of steel frame construction with outer walls of marble or terra cotta. The base of the tower will be 232 feet square and 120 feet high, containing a great memorial hall.

Four express passenger elevators will be enclosed in this main shaft.

At the summit of Lincoln park, the top of the tower will be approximately 1300 feet above sea level or 316 feet higher than the Eiffel tower.

It is intended to utilize the tower for a meteorological observatory and wireless station and to install a powerful light, which, under favorable weather conditions, will be visible 100 miles out at sea.

## FARMERS PLAN TO GROW RICE

BIGGS, Calif.—Rice culture on the vast area of adobe lands west of Biggs and Gridley is apparently to become one of the leading branches of agriculture in Butte county, making profitable farming on lands that never have amounted to much in the past.

The success of the past season has influenced Balfour Guthrie & Co., owners of land southwest of here, to go into the business more heavily next year.

J. F. King of Gridley has taken the contract to plow and prepare 160 acres of rice on one of Balfour Guthrie's places.

Many others will engage in rice culture next season as a result of the success of experiments of the past two seasons.

ILLINOIS COMMITTEEMAN OUT  
CHICAGO—Charles Boeschenstein, chairman of the state Democratic committee, announced that Roger C. Sullivan, member of the Democratic national committee, will not be a candidate for reelection. The chairman intimates that he may be a candidate.

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### "COPPELIA" PRODUCTION

The Boston opera ballet, Ettore Bottazzini, ballet master, gave its first production of the two-act pantomime ballet "Coppelia" Tuesday evening under the musical direction of Wallace Goodrich. The work was in a double bill, with "Pagliacci," and after the usual manner of dancing performances when associated with operas, came last on the program. The chief artist was the one solo dancer whom the Boston opera boasts, Miss Dolores Galli; her associate in the duets was Mme. Paporelli, the ballet mistress of the company. These two were Swanilda and Frantz, village maid and village lad whose romance is disturbed by a coquette of wax and wood and cogs and springs. The character mime of the occasion was Mr. Bottazzini, who impersonated the doll-maker, Coppelia. The sextet of dancers assisting Miss Galli in the raid on the automaton factory did not have the distinction of mention on the program. The artist who took the responsibility of looking a doll in a window to the keen-eyed of the inhabitants of that brown and yellow village, but a fairer Swanilda to Franz, was Grace Parker. One baritone singer took part, but of course he did not use his voice, Mr. Pulcini. The great chorus of dancers that counts off for Alvise in the golden house the morning, noon, evening and midnight hours, and that invests Radames in the Temple of Vulcan with the command of armies, performed the large group numbers which the scenario of "Coppelia" calls for.

The main question about the production is not the same as it would be if it were the work of a Mordkin. A visiting company of dancers would have to prove itself the best in its line in order to be patronized. The Boston opera ballet, as yet only treated as a secondary feature of the company, is to be praised for any assertion it may make of itself, regardless of how well its work measures up to the standards of the imperial dancers of St. Petersburg or of the National opera dancers of Paris. The Boston public has been contented if its opera was meritorious on the singing side. If it could lure some of the best sopranos and tenors of Europe into its service, it has been willing to let the artists of the ballet stay at home. Nothing could be farther away from its ideas of operatic fitness than a company that sacrificed singing quality to dancing quality. To Bostonians, as to all Americans, opera is drama of voice, not of step.

Of the two products of the stage art, "Pagliacci" and "Coppelia," the one with a Canio and a Nedda in it is worth a hundred like that with a Frantz and a Swanilda. Both products are foreign anyway, and we happen to be more sensitive to the one that appeals to eye. It is useless for us to compare ourselves with the Parisians on these points. They would be quite happy with a performance of "Pagliacci" that gave them tenor and soprano singing of artists as long a way below Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Melis in ability. But they would be very unhappy with a presentation of "Coppelia" that gave them no better dancing than the leaders of the Boston opera are capable of. The dances and pantomimes of the Delibes work are to them an important means of self-expression; maintaining a high technique in their performance is a part of national pride with Frenchmen.

Mr. Bottazzini was not asked to take the artistic responsibilities of the Boston opera ballet with the understanding that he must produce Mordkin results; of course not. He has no forces at his command with which he can be expected to furnish more pictures than are required to make the dramatic illusion of the repertory operas complete. To divert the guests of the inquisitor in the palace scene of "Giocanda," to give realistic solemnity to the hero's preparation for battle in the temple scene of "Aida," a ballet of some sort, if it be only a walking ballet and not according to the best technique, a dancing one, is necessary. Mr. Bottazzini this season, as Mme. Muschietti in the two

parts were taken as follows: Neda.....Carmen Melis Canio.....Giovanni Zenatello Tono.....Giovanni Polese Silvio.....Gaston Barreau Pepe.....Ernesto Giaccone

George Copeland, the pianist, goes on a tour to the West in January. His journey will be comprised in a triangle, the corners of which are Boston, Chicago and Washington. Debussy will be the composer mostly in evidence on his western program, but Debussy, Mr. Copeland says, will not be the principal name on the program of his next home recital; for he does not care to be known as an artist who specializes in one style. On his return in February Mr. Copeland will give a concert of the French composer's works jointly with Mrs. Russell. The time and place of this event are not yet fixed. That concert given, he will be ready for his second recital, at which he expects to present some new Spanish works and pieces by Chopin and Mozart, but none by the composer whom he has won his chief praise hitherto for interpreting, Claude Debussy.

At the next Sunday night concert at the Boston Opera House the chief orchestra number will be Henry F. Gilbert's overture, "Comedy," played some time ago by the Boston Symphony orchestra with great success. Among the soloists will be Felix Fox, pianist, who will play Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasy" with orchestra, and Evelyn Scott, who will be heard in the famous aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto," "Caro Nome," and also in the quartet from the same opera.

Following is the full program: Overture, "Comedy," Henry F. Gilbert, orchestra, conductor Wallace Goodrich; Hungarian Fantasy for piano and orchestra, Liszt, Felix Fox; aria, "Caro Nome," Verdi, Miss Evelyn Scott, conductor Arnaldo Conti; act IV, "Rigoletto" (in oratorio form), ending with quartet, Verdi, Mme. Scott, Evelyn Scott, conductor Arnaldo Conti; "Cavalleria Rusticana" (in oratorio form), Mascagni, soloists, full chorus, orchestra and conductor Roberto Moranzoni.

Arnaldo Conti will conduct at this week's Saturday night popular performance of "Lucia" in place of Roberto Moranzoni as previously announced.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

### RATIONAL GOLF

YARDON AND BRAID HAVE RECENTLY BEEN

YARDON AND BRAID HAVE RECENTLY BEEN taking part in exhibition matches in various parts of the country and it is rather interesting to observe that in nearly every case the entertainment takes the same form. In the morning YARDON and BRAID play a round by score play, and in the afternoon they are joined by two local celebrities in a four-ball match. That a contest by score should take the place of a match proper is no doubt due to the frenzied desire for a "record" by a champion, and it is likely enough that the duel between the two professionals will be equally close and interesting by whichever method it is decided; but as regards the four-ball match it may be hinted that club committees do not understand their business as showmen, says the London Times. Many golfers have a prejudice against this particular form of golf, amounting to a positive hatred, but it must be admitted that it is a question of taste whether or not a four-ball match is a satisfactory game for the players themselves. Whether it is satisfactory to the spectator is, however, far less doubtful; indeed, to any one who has ever watched a foursome between good players it is not doubtful at all.

In watching good golfers it is interesting to see first the way in which they make their strokes and secondly which of them wins the holes. A four-ball match renders it nearly impossible to decide.

In the case of those who have never seen the best professionals play before, the only impression left on the mind is one of the general and bewildering splendor of the play; with those who are more sophisticated it is one of almost unmixed weariness. If there is on a committee one man who can make himself so unpleasant as to get his own way and insist on the professionals playing a foursome he always wins in the end the gratitude not only of the players but of all his fellow.

Some of these, indeed, are usually kind enough to say that they have no idea a foursome was such a good game. There are but few, however, who can make themselves unpleasant enough and so the four-ball

matches go drearily on.

YARDON AND BRAID HAVE RECENTLY BEEN

## CAMBRIDGE COUNCIL OPENS THE WAY FOR NEW TECH BUILDINGS

Plans for \$2,000,000 Plant  
Are to Be Pushed Now  
That the Esplanade Site  
Obstacle Is Removed

## WILL HOUSE 2000

Plans for erecting and financing buildings to accommodate 2000 students are to be pushed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, following the action of the Cambridge city council Tuesday night in favoring the closing of Amherst street in that city, thus removing an obstacle to the new site. Eight hundred thousand square feet of buildings will be provided, it is said, at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, head of the institute, in speaking of council's action today, said: "There still remain some questions as to title on a few of the plots in the 50 acres, but we do not anticipate much trouble in this regard. There are other restrictions in regard to building, but here the questions rest with the Cambridge property owners."

The engineering problem is the one we now have to deal with; that is, how we must arrange the buildings to accommodate the two thousand students we expect to have when first we open up the new buildings. It may be possible that this number will be increased as our plans advance, but at present 2000 is the number we are planning for."

"After we have determined upon what we desire, then and then alone will architects be consulted. It is hardly possible that this will be done before the spring is well along."

"About \$750,000 must be raised for the land alone. Already \$500,000 has been secured from Thomas Coleman duPont. Two or three millions more must be raised for developing the buildings. This does not mean, however, that will be necessary for us to wait until the entire amount is received. The moving process can be undertaken gradually."

"Research work in technical chemistry and physical chemistry will most likely be the first given a place on the new site."

"Before we finally move to the Cambridge site it must be necessary to dispose of the present property on Trinity place. An offer has been made by the Park Square Trust, but that organization has been dissolved by the courts."

Everett A. Mors, former president of the Alumni Association and now on the executive committee of the school, is head of the alumni funds committee. He expects to have the financial campaign well under way in less than a month. Mr. Mors does not believe that the entire amount can be raised among the alumni, but he expects that the larger portion will come from this source.

Both branches of the Cambridge city council voted to accept the report of the committee on highways favoring the closing of Amherst street.

In the board of aldermen the vote showed only P. J. Curley opposed to the acceptance of the report. Reconsideration was moved, but was not carried.

In the common council Charles Gaffney said the committee had gone beyond the scope of its authority. He said the finance committee should pass on the question.

He said that there was too much exempted property already in the city, and that taxpayers were paying one third more than they otherwise should. He cited Waltham, Beverly and other cities where manufacturing industries had built up a city, and believed that Cambridge would benefit more from similar industries than by allowing Technology to settle there.

On a vote on concurring in the action of the aldermen in accepting the report, Messrs. Gaffney, Horan, Leahy, Malahan, McElroy and O'Hara voted no. Reconsideration was moved by Councilman Norris and the vote was declared negative. The order now goes to Mayor Barry for approval.

Another statement issued by the institute says in part:

"The lot upon which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to build consists of 2,000,000 feet of land in Cambridge on the Charles river esplanade at the end of the Harvard bridge, leading from Boston."

"The property runs from the esplanade back to the Grand Junction railway. There will be afforded by this the opportunity for handling heavy pieces of machinery without difficulty or cartage. Much of the work lies in the testing of engines, which may be delivered here with greatest ease."

"The land is not only on the principal line of travel northward from Boston to Cambridge, but the new subway will touch the edge of the lot."

"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology proposes to erect buildings to the value of more than \$2,000,000, and will house here the finest technical plant for educational purposes in the entire country."

"The advantages to the city of Cambridge will be the rescuing of the border of the esplanade from unsightly factories, which have been the only development of it in all these years. It is expected that other institutions will locate here and that these will raise the quality of the surrounding territory so that it will be valuable for residential and other purposes."

## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION EXHIBITS WORK DONE

WASHINGTON—In connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of its establishment the Carnegie Institution of Washington has had on public view for a week an exhibit of its work, the first which the general public has been invited to inspect. There are 10 departments in the institution, and each department is subdivided into divisions. The exhibit has dealt with all 10 of the main departments and with a number of the minor divisions as well, giving as a whole a comprehensive idea of what the institution is doing in the way of adding to the sum total of human knowledge.

The 10 departments, which are all administered from the headquarters of the institution in this city, are the following: Botanical research, with a desert laboratory at Tucson, Ariz.; economics; experimental evolution; historical research; marine biology, with a station on Lougher Key, Dry Tortugas; meridian astronomy, the Wilson solar observatory, Pasadena, Cal.; for the study of nutrition, with a laboratory; terrestrial magnetism; geophysics, with a laboratory; seismology.

The principal feature of the exhibit was several large transparencies, illustrating various conditions and features of the surface and corona of the sun and also the surface of the moon. These transparencies have been made from photographs taken at the Mt. Wilson observatory with the 60-inch reflecting telescope at that place. Other transparencies show many of the various star groups, nebulas, Halley's comet and other celestial phenomena.

These photographs are unusually clear and sharply defined and the fact that they have been reproduced as transparencies makes it possible to light them up from the rear and in this way make them stand out with clearness.

Another feature of the exhibit was a model of the 100-inch reflecting telescope now being built for the Mt. Wilson observatory. It is believed that with this instrument, under favorable atmospheric conditions, results will be attained which until now have been only the dreams of astronomers. This new instrument will admit two and a half times as much light as the 60-inch reflector now in use.

As a part of the exhibit there were charts of the oceans, made by observers on board the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie. This yacht has already sailed 200,000 nautical miles. The observers on board this vessel have discovered that the ocean charts made by the United States are most nearly perfect of any in the world. The charts made by the English admiralty come next in order. Those of Germany are least accurate, some of them showing errors of as much as 12 degrees in the Indian ocean.

The exhibit of the botanical research illustrates some of the results obtained by this department of the Carnegie Institution. Experimental evolution is illustrated with colored photographs and charts which show how evolution brings about alterations in plant and animal life.

The publications of the institution already approach the dimensions of a small library and are being added to liberally every year. The first 10 years of the existence of the institution are said ample to justify the generosity of Mr. Carnegie and to give promise of such additions to the knowledge of the world as will greatly assist in the work of civilization in its more important aspects.

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## Real Estate Market News

## T Wharf Activities

## Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

## SHIPPING NEWS

A large sale of vacant land in the Back Bay on Commonwealth avenue has been closed and deeds recorded whereby William P. Wharton conveys title to lots numbered 1 to 6 inclusive, and lots 13 to 25 inclusive, and Augustus G. Holzman conveys title to lots 7, 8 and 9, the two parcels having a total area of 56,552 feet and taxed for \$102,500.

The conveyance is made to Charles Paine, who reconsys to John Wells Morris of Boston, Charles A. Morris of Newton, Everett and Henry A. Morris, both of Boston, trustees of the Morris Real Estate Trust, 45,919 square feet, bounded by Commonwealth avenue, Hinsdale and Commonwealth streets.

The new owners will erect a modern, 4-story, fireproof building from plans by Somes & Parsons, architects, the general contract for which has been awarded the National Fire Proofing Company.

The building will be 16 feet long, fronting on Commonwealth avenue, and set back 127 feet, with the open space attractively graded and beautifully laid out.

The structure will have a total floor area of about 60,000 feet, and has been leased to the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, builders of the Rambler cars, for a term of 12 years, to be used for show-rooms and sales headquarters for Boston and vicinity. No expense will be spared to make the new building an imposing addition to this newer automobile district.

Work on the foundation of the new building will be commenced at once and it is expected to be ready for occupancy during the month of June.

Philip R. Hovey was the broker in the transaction, the Wharton interests being represented by Joseph Balch.

Albert E. Touchet has purchased from Catherine T. Prendergast and another a brick house and lot at 16 and 18 River street, corner of Byron street, West End. The lot area is 1100 square feet and carries \$3900 of the total, \$5500 assessed valuation.

A deal in Dorchester property was between Adeline A. Higgin to Mary A. Burke affecting premises at 34 Sagamore street, near Elton street, which include a frame house and 3600 square feet of land. All is taxed on \$5300 with \$100 on the land.

Another property at 15 Rockwell street near Washington street, Dorchester, was transferred from Georgiana J. Ridder to William E. Hamlin, consisting of a frame building and 7500 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$4900, which includes the land tax of \$1400 valuation.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame house and lot containing 4188 square feet located 17 Hopedale street near North Harvard street, Brighton. The assessors' valuation is \$3200, of which the land carries \$800. Robert Curran conveyed title to Francis C. Stacey.

Edward H. Wiggan, real estate broker, 60 State street, has just sold for J. Sumner Draper a four-story brick apartment house at 98 Huntington avenue, near Garrison street, on 3000 square feet of ground, assessed on \$3200, which includes \$18,000 carried by the land. F. L. M. Gassett was the purchaser.

**NEW REAL ESTATE TRUST FORMED**

Transfers have been made today by Washington B. Thomas to Leslie C. Wead and Edward Peiree as trustees of the Marlborough Real Estate Trust, conveying title to properties on Massachusetts avenue located at the corners of Marlborough street, Beacon street and Huntington avenue, including modern buildings known as the Marlborough, the Cambridge and Symphony Chambers.

These properties have areas and assessed values as follows: The Marlborough, 11,872 feet, assessed \$340,000; the Cambridge, 6661 feet, assessed \$32,000; Symphony Chambers, 6108 feet, assessed \$138,500.

Harold K. Wead will act as agent for the trustees.

**BUILDING NOTICES**

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given.

Gibson, et al., Bingham, ward 24; city of Boston (sewer department), J. Philip O'Connell; wood storage.

Lexington st., 72, ward 1; Frank Yenneck, J. Marsden Parks; 10th st., ward 6; Municipal B. E. Trust; fire mercantile.

Howard st., 40, ward 6; John B. Campbell; after st., 24, ward 7; trustees of the Universalist Church; alter stores and offices.

Warren st., 28, ward 21; Roxbury Pres.byterian Church; alter church.

Denton ter., 19, ward 23; Noria A. Smith; after dwelling.

Chestnut ave., 108, ward 22; Paul W. Gannier, T. J. Rauth; after dwelling.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**

William J. Stober to Samuel Rosenbaum, Shawmut ave.; q.; \$1.

Samuel Rosenbaum to Sophia Davis, same.

Issue: Heller to Charles E. Logue, South Russell st.; q.; \$1.

W. H. Burt to Frank L. Burt, Mass. and Harrison st.; q.; w.; \$1.

Samuel Blackman et al. to Harris Blackman, Smith ave.; q.; \$1.

Washington, 10th st., to Marlborough st., Mass. and Huntington ave.; q.; \$1.

Catherine T. Prendergast et al. to Al-

## SHIPPING NEWS

The fishing schooner Georgiana which arrived today not only brought the largest single fare of the day, but also had the only catch of halibut. Besides her 43,000 pounds of groundfish, she had 1500 pounds of halibut.

An advance of \$2 per cwt. in the price of steak cod over that of yesterday was recorded when today's quotations were announced as \$7.50. Other prices were: Market cod, \$3.75; haddock, \$5.75; pollock, \$4; large hake, \$5; medium hake, \$2.75, and cusk \$2.75.

Included in the fare of 39,800 pounds of ground fish brought to T wharf today by the steam trawler Spray, Capt. Richard Cobin, was 9000 pounds of soles, weighing from half a pound to one and one half pounds each.

This is one of the largest fares of soles ever brought to Boston, and was sold at auction at the New England Fish Exchange instead of on the wharf. They brought between 2 and 8 cents apiece.

Under command of Captain Moxon, the British steamer Cheviot Range, from Fowey, Eng., to Boston and Portland with a cargo of china clay, put into Halifax today short of coal, according to telegraph despatches received at the Chamber of Commerce.

The steamer sailed from Fowey 23 days ago and was due here eight days ago. She will probably arrive Sunday, as it is expected she will leave Halifax about Friday.

Fish were fewer on T wharf today than they have been for several days, and consequently dealers prices advanced. The demand was also better today. Only seven fishing craft arrived, the schooner Georgiana having the largest catch of 43,000 pounds. Other arrivals were: Steamer Spray, 39,800; schooner Elizabeth W. Nunan 13,000; Hattie F. Knowlton 3100; M. Madeleine 16,200; Dixie 3100, and Olivia Sears 8000.

Although due to reach Boston last Monday from Antwerp the Red Star liner Marquette will not arrive until today or early tomorrow, according to a wireless message received today. Her position at 8 a. m. was reported as 80 miles east of Boston lightship.

The three-masted schooner Richard F. Hartley, Captain Falker, was towed up the harbor today and tied up for the winter at the old Mt. Washington bridge. She has been engaged in ground fishing out of T wharf and will probably resume that work next spring.

With the exception of the British steamer Isleworth, Captain Reeding, from Louisburg, C. B., there were no foreign arrivals today. No vessel left the harbor.

The fishing schooner Viking was towed up the harbor today and tied up for the winter at the old Mt. Washington bridge. She has been engaged in ground fishing out of T wharf and will probably resume that work next spring.

Soldiers will be reorganized and instructors for them appointed. Records of each pupil will be carefully kept and those who do not appear regularly at the classes will have to present good excuses.

The certificate to be awarded will resemble a school diploma. In individual courses of training certificates of proficiency will be awarded.

**NEW BROOKLINE ATHLETIC COURSE IS READY TO OPEN**

The plan of the Brookline gymnasium and baths committee to award diplomas for proficiency in gymnastic work will go into effect on Monday, when J. Leonard Mason, the director, will outline the course which a candidate is expected to complete.

Clases at that time will be reorganized and instructors for them appointed. Records of each pupil will be carefully kept and those who do not appear regularly at the classes will have to present good excuses.

The certificate to be awarded will resemble a school diploma. In individual courses of training certificates of proficiency will be awarded.

**TEACHERS' WAGES TO BE DECIDED**

The school committee will hold a special meeting this afternoon at 5 o'clock to consider the matter of salaries for elementary school teachers and other business which has accumulated since the last meeting. An order was passed in the state Legislature some time ago authorizing the city to increase the salaries of teachers in the elementary schools and the question of the amount will be dealt with tonight. As the order goes into effect on Jan. 1, it was necessary to call the meeting at this time.

**ALL ELECTED BUT LOSE THE OFFICES**

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Fifty-seven men who were chosen for various offices in Bergen county at the last election will not be allowed to serve because they failed to file a certificate and oath of their election expenses, as demanded by the new election law.

Not only will these offices be vacant, but, according to the charge of Justice Parker to the Bergen county grand jury, on Dec. 12, these officials-elect are subject to indictment because of their negligence.

**BASEMENT BAKERIES FOUND**

Dr. P. H. Mulloway of the health department today informed the mayor that there were several basement bakeries in Boston. The mayor believes that this condition should not continue, and is considering planning an ordinance similar to that in force in Chicago, where no bakeries are allowed in basements.

**GOMPERS HEARING AGAIN**

WASHINGTON—Oral testimony in support of the renewed contempt of court charges against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, officers of the American Federation of Labor, will be taken before the six members of the district supreme court bench on Saturday.

**BOSTON (City Proper)**

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## RED STAR LINE SHIPS ADDED TO THE U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

(Continued from page one)

that he may command the Kroonland under her new flag, sent the flag aloft, with his officers standing at salute and the steamer's band play "The Star Spangled Banner." After the flag was broken off Captain Bradshaw made a short address to his officers and crew and read a prayer. The ceremonies took place a few minutes before the Kroonland left her pier for Antwerp.

Under the law none but American ships can participate in the subsidy of \$770,000 a year for 10 years, which was recently offered by the United States government for carrying its mails from this city to San Francisco.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, owner of the Kroonland and the Finland, has within the last few days submitted a bid to the government offering to carry the San Francisco mails.

By the terms of the contract it must specify the steamships in which the mails are to be carried. The Kroonland and the Finland were named in the bid and the Finland was declared to be in effect on Jan. 3, by which time the Finland will be under American register.

The placing of the two steamers under American register becomes an easy matter through the fact that both are American built vessels, having been constructed at the yards of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. They are sister ships of 12,185 tons gross register. They are each 380 feet long and 60 feet beam and are twin screw steamers.

**CONNECTION OF 25 YEARS IS SEVERED**

LYNN, Mass.—Frank C. Wilkinson, connected with street railroads here for 25 years, and general superintendent of the Bay State Street Railroad Company, today sent his letter of resignation to the president of the corporation, C. F. Sullivan. The resignation is to take effect Jan. 1.

Mr. Wilkinson first entered the employ of the old North Shore Traction Company years ago a horse car driver. He rose rapidly and was an official when the company only 20 drivers and conductors were employed. Fifteen hundred motormen and conductors are to day on the rolls.

George A. Gray of Chelsea, has been prominently mentioned as Mr. Wilkinson's successor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A membership campaign, designed to extend all over the country, has just been inaugurated by the Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims and it is expected that at the fourth annual gathering to be held in this city Nov. 21, 1912, the roll will be greatly lengthened. Robert Orr Harris of Massachusetts has been re-elected governor-general of the society.

During the winter the Rhode Island members are to benefit by a series of lectures on genealogical lines, under the proposed plan to push the society forward and make it nationally known.

"Family History" will be the subject of one of these lectures to be given by Thomas W. Bicknell, secretary-general.

The Society of Colonial Families has

asked the Pilgrim society to affiliate with it, and a committee composed of Mr. Bicknell, Nathan W. Littlefield of Pawtucket and Gideon A. Burgess has been appointed to take up that proposition.

At its annual ball and reunion held Tuesday night by the Swedish Society Vega in Copley hall and attended by nearly 500 Scandinavians of Greater Boston a dramatic play, entitled "Midsummer Night in Delarne," was the feature.

The play was produced under the direction of Sigrid Mellin, and many of the performers were quaint, bright-hued costumes. Mrs. Victoria Holmberg gave a very charming performance of Britter, the leading feminine character. The meeting of the lads and lasses of the village was made the occasion for a number of picturesque old folk-dances, arranged by the Swedish National Dancing Club.

At its annual holiday entertainment given under the auspices of the department of Massachusetts, U. S. W. V., to the residents of the Soldiers' home, Chelsea, will take place this evening.

The entertainment is again under the management of Mrs. Richard F. Flynn, and will include legerdemain, songs, dancing, recitations and addresses by officers of the department. At the close of the annual distribution of gifts.

**CANADA FAVERS FOREIGN CRAFT**

HALIFAX, N. S.—Foreign craft will continue to have free access to the coasting trade of Canada for another year at least, it was announced here today.

The Canadian government has adopted an order providing that vessels of not less than 1500 tons from Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Argentina, and Japan shall be admitted to coasting trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec on the same terms and conditions as Canadian vessels until the close of the year 1913.

Ship Henry W. Cramp, McDonald, New York.

Ship Mayflower (Br), Benjamin, Pawtucket.

Ship Richard F. Hartley, Falker, Perth Amboy.

Ship C. B. Clark, Strout, Plymouth, Mass.

Sailed

Ship Herman Winter, New York; Corozal, New York; Ontario, Baltimore.

Ship Islesworth (Br), Redding, Louisburg, C. B.

Ship Everett, Giles, Baltimore.

Ship Gloucester, McDowell, Baltimore.

Ship Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia.

Ship Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.

Ship City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Ship Henry W. Cramp, McDonald, New York.

Ship Bellingham, Dec 26—Ard, str Neva.

Ship Victoria, Dec 26—Ard, str Victoria.

Ship Princes Irene, for New York.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

## Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

**Hotel Somerset**

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

**TRANSIENT RATE**  
Rooms, \$2.00 per day and up.  
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up  
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

**Hotel Bartol**Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.  
Near Conservatory of Music, Boston  
Opera House, Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite

HUTTON &amp; YORK, Proprietors

ALSO OF PLEASANT HOME (Summer Season)

Georges' Mills, N. H. On Lake Sunapee

**Hotel Oxford**CHARLES E. DAVIDSON, MGR.  
HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON  
Under New Management

Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the P. &amp; R. New York, Boston and A. &amp; A. N. H. &amp; R. R. Cars pass close to all principal stores and theatres (15 minutes). European Plan, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall

200 ROOMS. 100 BAPTISTES

Single Rooms, \$1.50, with bath, \$1.50-\$2.00.  
Double Rooms, \$1.50-\$2.00, with bath, \$2.50-\$3.00. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath by the day, \$2.00-\$3.00, each room, and householded with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.**BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME**

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Distinguished for its elegance, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.

C. H. GREENLEAF &amp; CO.

**Hotel Brunswick**

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

**Hotel Puritan**Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON  
A Distinctive Boston House

Unique in character and grade of its equipment. Attractive booklet with guide to Boston and vicinity will be mailed on request.

C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

**PHILLIPS' EXPRESS**Delivers Baggage to and from North and South America and Steamboat Landings  
Main office, 204 Dartmouth St.  
Tel. B. B. 115  
Also Money Order Agency for National Express Co. and Wells Fargo & Co. Express**Hotel Westminster**Copley Square . . . BOSTON  
C. A. GLEASON**Copley Square Hotel**Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON  
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner &amp; Prop.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.  
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$9 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperance hotel.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

**Holland House Hotel and Restaurant**5th AVENUE and 30th STREET, NEW YORK  
CUISINE UNSURPASSED  
REASONABLE RATES  
REMODELED and REFURNISHED  
ELEGANCE and REFINEMENT  
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION**Martha Washington**

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rooms, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to all ways and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.

European Plan

LAKEWOOD, N. J. Located in the heart of the Lakewood Park.

A family hotel notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a home-like atmosphere.

Booklet. E. E. Spangler, Manager.

NEW CLARION

Manhattan City, N. J.—Kentucky Av., 2d floor from elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

CAFES

CHICAGO'S Famous Italian Restaurant

THE ROMA

Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service  
221 South Wabash Avenue, (Bet. Jackson & Adams), CHICAGO.

The Pantry Lunch Club

Luncheon, 10:30 to 2 Supper, 4:30 to 7.

26 South Clark St., Second Floor, CHICAGO.

CAFES

**THE THORNDIKE HOTEL**

BOSTON, MASS.

SPECIAL MUSIC During Luncheon, Dinner and Supper

This Week and Sunday Reservations are now being made for the SPECIAL DINERS on CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE and the NEW YEAR'S JOLLIFICATION.

Monday Eve., Jan. 1, 1912.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

VISIT

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

10 Columbia St.

543 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

VAN VLACK CO.

332 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

One Mile from Huntington Ave.

ORDER COOKING ONLY

First Class in Every Respect. Prompt Service. Courteous Treatment.

CAFES

**When in Chicago**

Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at

Tilly's Hotel

Luncheon, 12 to 30c

Business Luncheon

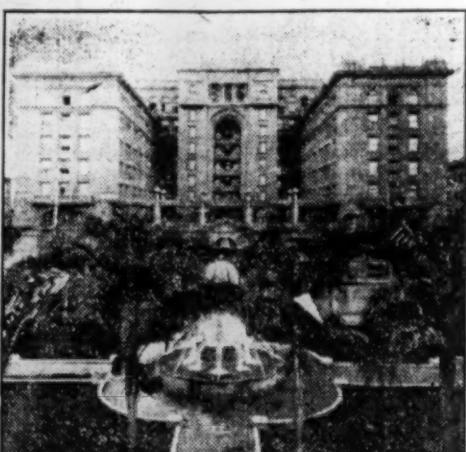
Sunday Dinner, especially inviting.

12 to 4.....

50c

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

**U. S. Grant Hotel**  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast—Built of Concrete and Steel

**TARIFF**  
\$1.50 Per Day and Up

Combines All Modern Attractions

J. H. HOLMES  
MANAGING DIRECTOR  
(For 19 years manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

The Southland's Most Beautiful Hostelry

"3 MAMMOTH HOTELS IN ONE" Located the world over for its cuisine and high social position. Now, however, the Southland has its own beautiful Overlook, beautiful Central Park and its own beautiful park of flowers. Large beautiful rooms, wide verandas, mammoth roof gardens with view of sand, clif, mountains, lakes, steppes. Every outfit and service of American Plan. ILLUSTRATED COLORED BOOKLET on request. Under personal management of David B. Pinney.

HOTEL ROSSLYN

HART BROS.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW OSSLYN HOTEL  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NATICK HOUSE

European, 50c to \$2.00  
American, \$1.50 to \$3.00

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HOTEL SUTTER

SUTTER AND KEARNY STS.  
A high-class hotel in the center of San Francisco's business life. Exceptional accommodations for traveling men plan. Rates \$1.50 a day and up, with bath \$2.00 a day and up. The newest hotel in the city. Absolutely fireproof.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel

Santa Barbara California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel Catering to tourist and Commercial Patronage

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

San Jose, Santa Clara Valley, California

HOTEL VENDOME

A modern hotel with every luxury and high reputation. The finest outdoor climate in the world and a region of Fruits and Flowers.

Rates, \$3.50 up, American Plan.

H. WINGATE LAKE, Mgr.

NEW HOTEL PASADENA

In the Land of Sunshine and Climate. A dignified house with the atmosphere of "Home" life. A 250 roomed hotel with private baths, lawns, tropical trees, shrubs and flowers. Elevation 1,000 feet, view of ocean, mountains, valley and city. Cuisine unsurpassed.

Sudden and sudden changes in weather are not to be expected. Sudden and sudden changes in weather are not to be expected.

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## FRENCH RIDING SCHOOL OF SAUMUR IS NURSERY OF THE ARMY'S CAVALRY

Military Officer Describes Methods and Personnel of Institution Which Has Given His Country Fame

### CONTROL IS TAUGHT

Military equitation in France, Germany and England will be taken up in a series of three articles written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by European experts on army horsemanship. The first of these, dealing with the French military riding school of Saumur, is published today.

Written specially for the Monitor by Lieutenant-Colonel M. de la Guérinière of the French Army.



(Copyright by Photographic M. Branger, Topical Press)

French cavalry officer training at riding school of Saumur where endurance and fearlessness are taught

A finished rider with full control of his horse but also a fearless, vigorous and cool-headed soldier.

### Personnel of School

At the present time the school of Saumur offers its pupils the threefold advantage of an equestrian, military and strategic education. It includes: (1) A section of "élèves-officiers" composed of a variable number of sub-officers admitted by competition and proposed for admissions. This course takes one year, after which the candidates are nominated to the grade of sub-lieutenant, with the exception of those who fail to pass the final examination. (2) A division of "officiers-élèves" composed of sub-lieutenants coming from the special military school of St. Cyr and destined for the cavalry. They also remain at Saumur one year after which they are drafted into the various regiments. (3) A "section d'instruction" which includes lieutenants selected by their chief officers to enter for the full course of military and practical education for the purpose of enabling them later to become capable cavalry leaders. To these are added a few artillery lieutenants, for whom as for the others the course is one year. (4) A practical course taken by a certain number of superior officers also specially selected, who go to Saumur to supplement their military knowledge and to be initiated into the intense methods of the teaching which are carried out there to a very fine point. If we add to these four divisions a veterinary school, a farriery, a school of field telegraphy, one of special fencing for the perfecting of the use of cavalry arms and last of all a saddlery department, we gain some idea of the complete equipment of the institution.

The first step M. de la Guérinière took was to change the old saddle for the flat and simple French saddle which is still in use today. He then directed his attention to eliminating all that was artificial in the old style of riding and exacting of his pupils that they should find their seat by means of balance and maintain natural position of the body. Finally he simplified and at the same time extended the method of training the horse by the close study of the animal itself, by the use of the single rein and by natural auxiliary methods, which up to this time had been confined to the use of the leg and spur.

### Changes in Methods

The pupils of the school of Saint-Germain and that of Saumur, thus accustomed to a practical style of riding, showed themselves on the various battle fields of Europe to be brave and hardy horsemen. In spite of this, however, M. de la Guérinière's method was soon afterwards superseded by another, that of Boucher, who discounting the natural instincts of the horse, as he himself admitted, relied solely upon the direction of the rider himself. This reduced the animal to a sort of machine without initiative, will and ignored almost entirely its natural characteristics.

Boucher's system, which was carried to exaggeration by certain of his followers, gave bad results generally and it was definitely renounced in 1847 when a new director of the riding school, the Count d'Aure, was appointed with the idea of giving an impetus to the school that would make it more in keeping with the services required of that branch of the army intended primarily for the carrying out of vigorous and fearless enterprises. The effort was a success. Under his direction the school of Saumur became at once an academy where the best horsemanship was taught, as well as a trial ground where each one could exercise himself in endurance, fearlessness and in the various styles of riding of all countries.

The new director's teaching was both simple and forcible. He exacted of his pupils a high tone of conduct and instilled into them primarily the habit of making use of their mounts at all times under whatever conditions and circumstances.

It was Count d'Aure who in 1850 organized the officers' races, which have proved so advantageous to the French cavalry; it was he also who first set forth the principle that a horseman should at all times have his every movement under absolute control; that the position of the head and neck of the horse should be always in perfect harmony with the position of the rider and finally that the rider's hand should be constantly in sympathetic touch with the mouth of his horse. These were principles of rigid exactness and absolute precision and which, moreover, no one before him had formulated.

The teaching of Count d'Aure has continued to be that of the Saumur school and has been worthily carried on by his successors. Thanks to his system the French charger when in good hands becomes capable of anything that the service of the army entails, while the horseman is trained to become not only



(Copyright 1911)

*M. de la Guérinière*  
Autographed specially for The Christian Science Monitor

riding master attends the principal markets and also makes purchases. The immense value that the riding school thus constituted possessed may thus be seen and as a matter of fact that of Saumur is second to none of those found in any of the military establishments of Europe. The horses thus acquired are taken into the school between the ages of from two to four or five years and without having received any previous training. This latter is carried out by the detached officers, who do the work under the director of the riding school of their division. The manner in which they have succeeded, taking into consideration the diversity of conditions, is an unmistakable proof of their aptitude and capability as horsemen.

From this short account it may be seen that the school of Saumur, while from the first primarily a cavalry school, is also a military school in the widest sense of the word. Without doubt the art of riding occupies there, as it should, a large if not the largest place, but it allies itself harmoniously to all that constitutes the practise of the profession of arms, as well as to the study of those great questions which underlie modern warfare from the point of view of preparation and execution.

### Fearlessness Taught

The first step taken with the officers admitted to the school is to teach them to become fearless and bold riders, after which their general military education is carried to a very fine point so as to prepare them to fill every possible position of command. The interior work is reduced to the minimum, even of that which seems absolutely necessary, but in the field, over large tracts of country of the most varied character, lessons of the most concrete and complete character, and which train at the same time both mind and body, are given.

It is the object of the school to make the rider so at ease on his mount as never to necessitate his thinking about it or, at any rate, being preoccupied with its conduct, for a chief, whether on horseback or on foot should have his wits always independent and his thinking capacity unfettered. This he will not possess, except in proportion as he acquires, on the one hand, freedom of action, and is able to communicate, so to speak, mechanically his wishes to the horse that carries him, and, on the other, so close a familiarity with all questions of war as never to be taken back by any unforeseen occurrence.

It is this twofold aim, for such it actually is, which the school of Saumur has sought to realize with regard to its students and when one takes into consideration the brilliant place which French cavalry officers have held in all the competitions to which the courtesy of neighboring and friendly nations has at various times done them the honor to invite them, it may be said without misplaced pride that it has succeeded.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

ROBERT BURNS sets forth in his own convincing way what great advantages would accrue to us were we permitted to see ourselves as others see us. It so happens that but few men are so fortunate as to own that introspective self-sightedness. Perhaps we stand so close to ourselves that there is not sufficient perspective for us to see our own doings in their proper proportions. Time and distance are the qualities that determine the true size of things. A near-by lantern may temporarily obscure all the stars, but it is in no sense so great as the least of them. So while it is almost impossible for a man to see himself as others see him, there does exist a better chance of his seeing himself as he sees others.

As a matter of truth, to a wise man, all other men are as mirrors in which he sees himself more or less clearly reflected. He studies himself in the many duplicates of his own features which he sees on every hand. Whatever attributes are most admirable in the men with whom he meets, it is his privilege to imitate or improve upon and make all his own. Men are imitative creatures.

"Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime."

No man lives unto himself. When a candle can burn without shedding a light, then a man can live without exerting an influence. Every man is luminous or opaque; he either sheds light or else he casts a shadow.

The building of an artistic house in any neighborhood is likely to influence for the better all the architecture of that vicinity that is planned thereafter.

In sailing out across uncharted seas beyond all known horizons, Columbus did much more than to discover a new world. By his example of bravery and determination he strengthened for all time the wills of all men to do brave and noble things. Elihu Burritt, at the age of 16, in his native village, New Britain, Conn., apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He had to work at the forge 10 or 12 hours a day; but while blowing the bellows, he would solve mentally difficult problems in arithmetic. It was this manner of utilizing his time that enabled him to master 18 languages and 32 dialects and to achieve a world-wide eminence as the "Learned Blacksmith." And all boys, to the present time, in looking upon his accomplishments, see within themselves possibilities that otherwise they might never have discerned. It is through studying others that we learn to know ourselves.

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Were it not for the role of his father we know.

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders

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Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached duty the North Carolina, to duty the Washington as executive.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield, detached duty the Birmingham, to duty the Nebraska as first lieutenant.

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Chief Carpenter R. H. Lake, detached duty navy yard, Washington, D. C., to duty connection fitting out the Wyoming and duty connection on board when placed in commission.

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Sailed — Tecumseh from Norfolk for Washington, Arcturus from Norfolk for Charleston, Caesar from Lambert point for Portsmouth, N. H., Batimore from Fuchau for Shanghai.

### Navy Notes

WASHINGTON — This special order was made public Tuesday by Rear Adm. R. F. Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation and acting secretary of the navy:

"Officers of the navy and marine corps on duty in the city of Washington and other officers who may be in the city and not on duty, but who desire to pay their respects to the President of the United States, shall assemble in special full dress uniform at the office of the secretary of the navy, navy department, at 35 minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning on Monday, Jan. 1, 1912, whence they will proceed to the White House."

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## FRENCH RIDING SCHOOL OF SAUMUR IS NURSERY OF THE ARMY'S CAVALRY

Military Officer Describes Methods and Personnel of Institution Which Has Given His Country Fame

### CONTROL IS TAUGHT

Military equitation in France, Germany and England will be taken up in a series of three articles written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by European experts on army horsemanship. The first of these, dealing with the French military riding school of Saumur, is published today.

Written specially for the Monitor by Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset of the French Army.

THE riding school of Saumur, which may be called the nursery of the French cavalry and the conservatoire of that style of horsemanship which is the glory of this branch of the army, was instituted in 1814 to replace that which Napoleon I. had founded in 1809 at Saint-Germain, and which itself succeeded to the Academie de Versailles, founded in 1660 by Louis XIV. in the royal stables of the chateau.

In its early days the Saumur school was nothing more than a sort of model riding school to which officers went to perfect themselves in the art of riding and to become familiar with that style of rational and practical horsemanship which the famous riding master de la Guérinière had substituted in the middle of the reign of Louis XV. for the much more complicated, rigid and confined style which had previously alone been in vogue.

Up to that time the aim had been to teach riders to acquire an erect position and firm seat in the saddle together with riding at a gallop, the cantle of the saddle then in use being in fact so high as to prevent any suppleness or flexibility of the body; while with regard to the control of the horse the method taught went no further than the use of the curb and the primitive "saut entre piliers."

The first step M. de la Guérinière took was to change the old saddle for the flat and simple French saddle which is still in use today. He then directed his attention to eliminating all that was artificial in the old style of riding and exacting of his pupils that they should find their seat by means of balance and maintain a natural position of the body. Finally he simplified and at the same time extended the method of training the horse by the close study of the animal itself, by the use of the single rein and by natural auxiliary methods, which up to this time had been confined to the use of the leg and spur.

### Changes in Methods

The pupils of the school of Saint-Germain and that of Saumur, thus accustomed to a practical style of riding, showed themselves on the various battle fields of Europe to be brave and hardy horsemen. In spite of this, however, M. de la Guérinière's method was soon afterwards superseded by another, that of Boucher, who discounting the natural instincts of the horse, as he himself admitted, relied solely upon the direction of the rider himself. This reduced the animal to a sort of machine without initiative; or will and ignored almost entirely its natural characteristics.

Boucher's system, which was carried to exaggeration by certain of its followers, gave bad results generally and it was definitely renounced in 1847 when a new director of the riding school, the Count d'Aure, was appointed with the idea of giving an impetus to the school that would make it more in keeping with the services required of that branch of the army intended primarily for the carrying out of vigorous and fearless enterprises. The effort was a success. Under his direction the school of Saumur became at once an academy where the best horsemanship was taught, as well as a trial ground where each one could exercise himself in endurance, fearlessness and in the various styles of riding of all countries. The new director's teaching was both simple and forcible. He exacted of his pupils high tone of conduct and instilled into them primarily the habit of making use of their mounts at all times under whatever conditions and circumstances.

It was Count d'Aure who in 1850 organized the officers' races, which have proved so advantageous to the French cavalry; it was he also who first set forth the principle that a horseman should at all times have his every movement under absolute control; that the position of the head and neck of the horse should be always in perfect harmony with the position of the rider and finally that the rider's hand should be constantly in sympathetic touch with the mouth of his horse. These were principles of rigid exactness and absolute precision and which, moreover, no one before him had formulated.

The teaching of Count d'Aure has continued to be that of the Saumur school and has been worthily carried on by his successors. Thanks to his system the French charger when in good hands becomes capable of anything that the service of the army entails, while the horseman is trained to become not only



(Copyright by Photographic M. Branger. Topical Press)

French cavalry officer training at riding school of Saumur where endurance and fearlessness are taught

### Personnel of School

At the present time the school of Saumur offers its pupils the threefold advantage of an equestrian, military and strategic education. It includes: (1) A section of "eleves-officers" composed of a variable number of sub-officers admitted by competition and proposed for commissions. This course takes one year, after which the candidates are nominated to the grade of sub-lieutenant, with the exception of those who fail to pass the final examination. (2) A division of "officers-eleves" composed of sub-lieutenants coming from the special military school of St. Cyr and destined for the cavalry. They also remain at Saumur one year after which they are drafted into the various regiments. (3) A "section d'instruction" which includes lieutenants selected by their chief officers to enter for the full course of military and practical education for the purpose of enabling them later to become capable cavalry leaders. To these are added a few artillery lieutenants, for whom as for the others the course is one year. (4) A practical course taken by a certain number of superior officers also specially selected, who go to Saumur to supplement their military knowledge and to be initiated into the intense methods of the teaching which are carried out there to a very fine point. If we add to these four divisions a veterinary school, a farriery, a school of field telegraphy, one of special fencing for the perfecting of the use of cavalry arms and last of all a saddlery department, we gain some idea of the complete equipment of the institution.

The teaching staff, at the head of which is the commander-general of the school, is divided into two distinct parts, one which deals with general military questions and the other with those concerning riding strictly speaking, which includes a practical knowledge of horses. The first of these forms the "Cadre Bleu" and the second the "Cadre Noir," being distinguished thus according to the color of their uniforms. The latter group includes solely the riding masters of whom the chief holds the grade of a chief of squadron. These officers are the jealous and recognized custodians of those riding traditions which have given to the French school of riding its well-merited reputation, and constitute the honor and glory of all those who pass through this department of the school, as, for instance, l'Ilote, Bellegarde, Vaucluse, Coutard, and many others whose names have a legitimate renown all over the world, not only as great horsemen, but also as distinguished teachers. Those of the "Cadre Bleu" are equally noted.

The questions which concern the principles of war—tactics, strategy and military organizations—are treated at Saumur with a completeness and precision and in so practical a manner as to approach, even if not actually to realize, absolute perfection.

### Fearlessness Taught

The first step taken with the officers admitted to the school is to teach them to become fearless and bold riders, after which their general military education is carried to a very fine point so as to prepare them to fill every possible position of command. The interior work is reduced to the minimum even of that which seems absolutely necessary, but in the field, over large tracts of country of the most varied character, lessons of the most concrete and complete character, and which train at the same time both mind and body, are given.

It is the object of the school to make the rider so at ease on his mount as never to necessitate his thinking about it, or at any rate, being preoccupied with its conduct, for a chief, whether on horseback or on foot should have his wits always independent and his thinking capacity unfettered. This he will not possess, except in proportion as he acquires, on the one hand, freedom of action, and is able to communicate, so to speak, mechanically his wishes to the horse that carries him, and, on the other, so close a familiarity with all questions of war as never to be taken back by any unforeseen occurrence.

The "chevaux de carrière," when they are pure bred furnish the racing cracks, while the best jumpers are taken from the half-breds. The "chevaux de manège" and the "chevaux de carrière" are the property of the school. They are purchased by the remount commission, who select the finest horses, which are sent direct to the school. Another commission presided over by the chief



(Copyright 1911)  
Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, French Army  
Autographed specially for The Christian Science Monitor

riding master attends the principal markets and also makes purchases. The immense value that the riding school thus constituted possesses may thus be seen and as a matter of fact that of Saumur is second to none of those found in any of the military establishments of Europe. The horses thus acquired are taken into the school between the ages of from two to four or five years and without having received any previous training. This latter is carried out by the detached officers, who do the work under the direction of the riding school of their division. The manner in which they have succeeded, taking into consideration the diversity of conditions, is an unmistakable proof of their aptitude and capability as horsemen.

From this short account it may be seen that the school of Saumur, while being from the first primarily a cavalry school, is also a military school in the widest sense of the word. Without doubt the art of riding occupies there, as it should, a large if not the largest place, but it allies itself harmoniously to all that constitutes the practise of the profession of arms, as well as to the study of those great questions which underlie modern warfare from the point of view of preparation and execution.

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### Three Classes of Horses

The stables of the school comprise three classes of horses. First there are the "chevaux d'armes" brought in by the officers and sub-officers from the various regiments to which they were formerly attached. These are used for the military exercises both inside and outside the school. Next come the "chevaux de manège," destined for riding work and for the special education whereby the rider acquires control of his horse. These are English pure-breds, Arabs or Anglo-Arabs. They are fine and of the highest quality and constitute the very best type of horses. These are trained for the most delicate and finished work, in fact for the perfection of fine horsemanship. Lastly are the "chevaux de carrière" for cross-country work and jumping. These are pure-breds and half-breds drawn from every part of France and enable the officers to become familiar with the different kinds of national breeds which are exclusively used for the school remounts.

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## MONITORIALS

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### OBVIOUS

"I cannot quite say what he may be some day."

Said his papa, beginning to tire, As he paced to and fro with his babe, "but I know He would make an efficient town erier."

### ESSENTIAL

Yes, the part played by Hamlet is prominent, still, Were it not for the role of his father we know

That for winning the praise of the public, the bill Could never have even the shade of a show.

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ITALY HONORS EDMUND BILLINGS

Edmund Billings of Boston, who had charge of the distribution of the \$50,000 relief fund sent from Massachusetts following the Messina earthquake, has been presented by the Italian government with a silver medal and diploma in recognition of his services.



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First cabin tours, \$25 and up. New two-screw S. S. BRAZON and other large steamers, making regular sailings connecting Nassau with Cuba and Mexico. Also semi-weekly service from New York to

Cuba. Sailings each Thursday and Saturday for Havana, connecting with Tampa, making connections for Mexico City and all points in the interior. Write for literature and particulars about rates.

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## DUTIES OF WAITER LACK THE CHARM OF VARIETY

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE have already written something about waiters, more especially, as the reader may remember, in connection with market restaurants. We do not think that this in any way covers the ground, as will be agreed when one contrasts the bold, free career of the waiter in market restaurants and places where congregate men in a hurry and careless of small things, with his professional brother that does his work in clubs and some hotels. There is a world of difference between them, not so much perhaps in character as in the exigencies of their respective situations. It will be seen at all this time? Now, by the aid of the telegraph and the modern printing press, a newspaper is placed in our hands that contains the doings of the whole world only a few hours after they have occurred. On the other hand, we are told that the average well-to-do men residing within easy reach of up-to-date newspapers usually average about 500 hours a year in perusing their columns. Whether much of this time is "saved" or wasted must depend upon the character of the newspaper one reads. Emerson asks what would be the result "if you should transfer the amount of your reading day by day from the newspaper to the standard authors?" If the newspaper were sensational, full of misstatements and of a questionable moral tone, the gain would be beyond computation. If the newspaper were clear, educational along lines of permanent worth this "saving" of time might prove a loss for the reason that the classics are things of yesterday, whereas the newspaper is history in the making, today. To "save" time it must be profitably employed.

### OBVIOUS

Yes, the part played by Hamlet is prominent, still,

Were it not for the role of his father we know

That for winning the praise of the public, the bill

Could never have even the shade of a show.

show.

If the reader will be good enough to surround himself with minors at his next meal, he will get a very pretty idea of the esthetic pleasure to be had from watching another eat. If he will be so obliging as to prolong his meal for three or four hours and to ask himself for a great number of different things and arise and help himself to them politely, he will gain some notion of the profession of a waiter. We are sure that the candid and observing reader would be the last one to argue that eating was a particularly engaging performance for the spectator and he will admit that holding it might become after a while slightly monotonous.

If the reader take all these things into consideration he will see that the duties of a waiter lack some of the fascination of big game shooting. We do not at all seek to abolish that form of service known as waiting, because it is a necessity; we cannot all of us wait on ourselves any more than we can make our own clothes or cut our own hair. There are, to be sure, home-made clothes and home-made hair cutting, but they present such unpleasing pictures to us that we hasten to turn from them. In addition to this we think that a good waiter that is willing to do his work well is helping the world quite as much as any other man that

## FEW POEMS, MUCH VERSE WRITTEN

Rhyming Common in New England's Beginnings—Forefathers' Song Cited in Series on Bay Colony's Part in Early American Literature

While the early years of roughing it developed little expression of real poetry among the New England settlers there was much spontaneous versifying. Sometimes the results were gloomy, but often they reflected brightness and a sense of humor. "The Forefathers Song" is quoted as typical in the fourth paper on the part played by the Massachusetts Bay group in early American literature. The series is published on succeeding Wednesdays.

THE writing of the seventeenth century in New England was almost devoid of poetry, but of verse, mediocre and doggerel, there was no lack. An educated man in those days thought it almost obligatory to compose elegies and inscriptions at frequent intervals, and Latin verses at all, while the unlearned revelled in rhyming descriptions of the country and the more serious sort of ballad.

It was every man his own poet at that time, though nobody was enterprising enough to get out a vest pocket manual on the subject. Mather's "Magnalia" abounds in eulogies, he having a strong predilection in favor of thus preserving the worthy memory of his contemporaries, and having likewise preserved, with pious care, all the strain effusions from other pens.

## Governors Write Verse

We have seen specimens of Governor Bradford's verse, written toward the end of his career when the fashion was already flourishing; while he in turn was celebrated by Gov. Josiah Winslow. Usually these authors were not ashamed to have their deeds known, nor were friends tempted to envy so widely diffused a gift. But occasionally the explorer in this field lights upon an anonymous piece of work. One of the more discussed of these is a bit of verse made as early as 1630, that has been called "New England Annoyances," from two lines used as a sort of motto.

New England's annoyances, you that would know them,

Pray ponder these verses which briefly doth show them.

A later title is that given above, "Our Forefathers' Song." There is no music to it, however. Instead of being sung, we can imagine it recited in many a plain living room, perhaps accompanied by the whirr of the spinning wheel or the crack of the fagot fire. One child would teach it to another, and like many a scrap of folklore it would come to be prized entirely apart from a question of intrinsic merit. In 1785 it was

taken down from the lips of a lady of 96 who had always known it verbally. Possibly it may once have been printed as a leaflet or tract, but this could not have been before 1640, the date of the first printing press in this country, and more probably it was first printed when the Massachusetts Historical Society published it in the third series of its collections.

The poem—by courtesy—in an interesting illustration of Pope's line, long passed into an adage, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," for though it starts out with a grim intention to relate the woes of the country, it gets but a short distance before it finds a sunshine break in upon the gloom, and these increase in brightness.

The first stanza and part of the second run along as follows:

The place where we live is a wilderness wood;

Where there is much wanting that's fruitful and good;

And when the northwest wind with violence blows

Then every man pulls his cap over his nose.

But when the spring comes we then take a hoe,

And make the ground ready to plant and to sow.

The second stanza opens with a hint of better things but relapses. The third is too good to be mutilated, so is given entire, annoyances and all.

And now our garments begin to grow thin,

And wool is much wanted to card and to spin;

If we can get a garment to cover without our other in-garments are clout upon clout.

Does everybody know that "clout" is Early English (Celtic) for "rag" and "patch"?

Cloven alle in lyttel cloutes.

—Alliterative Poem, 1360.

I thought he slept and put My clouted brogues from off my feet.

—Cymbeline.

Observe then the optimistic philosophy of this:

Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,

They need to be clouted soon after they're worn.

But clouting our garments they hinder us nothing.

Clouds double are warmer than single whole clothing.

The fourth stanza glances off upon the subject of food:

If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,

We have carrots and turnips as much as we wish;

And is there a mind for a delicate dish,

We repair to the clambanks and there we catch fish.

Instead of potage and puddings and custards and pies,

Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;

We have pumpkins at morning, and pumpkins at noon.

If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

The fifth stanza is incomplete through a failure on the part of the reciter to recollect, and is omitted here. This leaves but one more to be considered. And in this last stanza the sun breaks through all clouds and shines upon New England. Here, instead of complaint we find a cheerful acceptance of the fact that agitation is clarifying in effect and a charity for those who could abide annoyances and are "going," somewhat contemptuous, it is true, is the comparison with the waste that gathers at the top of the boiling fluid, but it is easy to fancy the twinkling eye that went with it. As far as the mixture of metaphors is concerned American poetry has not, even yet, the right to throw many stones for such an offense, while the serious vein of the last four lines and their assertion of a "good land" are worthy of Mather himself.

Now while some are going, let others be coming;

For surely liquor's boiling it must have a scumming;

But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather,

By seeking their fellows, are flocking together.

But you whom the Lord intends bither to bring,

Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;

But bring forth a quiet and contented mind,

And all needed blessings you surely will find.

And so this little wail of verse has floated down the stream of three centuries. It has not been run down by larger craft, nor sucked in by whirling political eddies, nor lost in the proud waves of a rising literary sense. It has found snug port in the collector's museum, once in a while, as now, to be brought out of seclusion and exhibited.

To what purpose? There are lines between the lines. Let him read who can.

Lord Cornwallis represented the claim of right to rule, by a law of inheritance, over people near and far. George Washington represented the right of man, here and now, to be sovereign in his own affairs. Therefore, when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington at Yorktown in Virginia, on Oct. 9, 1781, it was the disarming of the claim of hereditary right to rule, in the face of the invincible representative of the true idea of government. Complete self-government was thus secured for the people on the Atlantic seaboard of North America, between Maine and Georgia. Ten years of this dearly bought freedom sufficed for creating the United States of America in its present form. This national ship

## HOW AMERICA LEARNS FROM PAST

Operation of Authority Vested in the People Discussed in Final Article of Series on Progress of Government

of state was launched in 1789, without a single hereditary officer holder.

This freed the present from the shackles forged in the political workshop of the past. But the past had another way of fastening its grip on the present: namely, arraying falsehoods in the garments of religion and imposing this religion on the people by act of Parliament. With a single sentence of their declaration of independence our forefathers freed themselves from this. For they provided in the very law of the new nation's being that it should pass no law to establish any religion, or to prevent any religion from establishing itself.

whose bourn no traveler was supposed to return. Bills were sometimes passed declaring certain acts unlawful and providing that persons who did these things before they were forbidden by law would nevertheless be guilty.

## Rights Preserved

In the very act of its creation, the United States government was forbidden to pass any such laws. There can be no voting into exile or punishment here, as was done in Athens and London. A citizen can be voted into or out of office, but when it comes to a question of guilt, he has the right to a judicial trial, by a jury of his peers, in the neighborhood where the offense is said to have been committed. The witnesses against him must confront him face to face. The accused has the right to require the government to compel witnesses to attend and testify if they know facts in favor of his acquittal.

And he has a right to the benefit of counsel to insure the full exercise of all his rights of a citizen. Indeed, it may be safely said that lawmakers in America are limited to the ascertainment and declaration of some rule or principle as the law, universally applicable, so that every person who violates it can be condemned after a judicial hearing, and no person can be condemned without such a hearing.

So that the United States of America is a government where sovereign power is vested in the people, not in the head of the state. The sovereign power must not be exercised arbitrarily against particular persons, but according to a previously declared principle, applicable to all.

The British Parliament possessed, and sometimes exercised, the legal right to pass a bill declaring this or that person guilty of some grave offense, this bill resulting in confinement of the person's property, as well as personal punishment, either of banishment from the realm, or even to that country from

## NEWSBOY WINS A SCHOLARSHIP

Following closely upon the awarding last week of the Newsboys' Harvard scholarship to Nathan Levy of the South End, came the announcement yesterday that Benjamin Askenazy of 20 Rose street had been awarded the newsboys' scholarship to the Berkeley preparatory school.

Askenazy is a graduate of the Brimmer school and has been a student at English high school. He intends to enter Harvard.

## WAKEFIELD LODGE ELECTS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At its meeting Tuesday night, Crystal Lodge, A. O. U. W. elected these officers: Master workman, Joseph D. Alden; past master workman, C. W. Stevens; foreman, William J. Mayne; overseer, Valentine A. Norton; inside watchman, Percy C. Sweetser; outside watchman, William Baldwin; guide, Clarence A. Gould; recorder, William S. Stevens; financier, George H. Scovell; treasurer, George E. Zwicker; trustee, W. C. Mackay; representatives to grand lodge, C. W. Stevens and N. E. Cutler.

and considered by the Persians of 25 centuries ago as the acme of excellence.

Nevertheless, the question raised by Vasili regarding the rights of women is still unsettled. All officers of state are elected by the people or are appointed by those who are elected by the people, and full rights of suffrage can be exercised in any part of our vast continental possession; as fully on the summit of the Rocky mountains as in the heart of the great centers of population.

It is evident, therefore, that when this ship of state set sail at New York city on April 30, 1789, by the inauguration of George Washington as first President, the curtain rose on an important act in the drama of human government. Was that the first scene in the last act of this age-long tragedy, that must continue until there are no longer any advocates or doers of iniquity?

## WOMAN'S PLACE IN BELGIAN AGRICULTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It has been recently stated on authority that "no small portion of the national wealth of Belgium is earned by the fermiere." As modern statistics are generally compiled in a manner that will not admit of denial, it may be confidently assumed that what has actually been accomplished in this direction on Belgian farms is equally applicable to farming conditions elsewhere. Although circumstances sometimes alter cases, it is certain that agriculture, in some of its departments at all events, offers vast possibilities to women workers, and when we learn that while 170,000 Belgian women are employed in commerce and industries of other kinds, as many as 514,000 are engaged in agriculture alone, there no longer remains much room for doubt.

Various duties in farm routine have been customarily allotted to women from time immemorial; they have kept house, of course, cooked the dinners, baked the bread and washed the clothes; but over and above this they have fed the poultry, often enough they have milked the cows and churned the butter, and in many districts, especially at hay time and harvest, they have worked in the fields beside the men. But as division of labor and specialization are usually found to be inseparable from industrial success, it is hardly surprising that experience points to the wisdom of apportioning the farm-wife's work to those sections of the industry in which she should especially excel.

Evidently the Belgian bureau of agriculture has studied the part of the fermiere to some purpose, and the interesting statement first quoted continues as follows: "Consequently, to put the matter upon the lowest utilitarian basis, it will pay the nation to raise her standard of efficiency."

For centuries and centuries the methods and customs of agriculturists underwent but little change, in fact it has only been in the course of the last hundred years or so that anything like real progress has been made. During that time the introduction of machinery for farm purposes, the addition of steam and other power to horse draft, the great facilities afforded by modern transport and railways, and the capital work accomplished by experimental stations and technical education, have performed wonders. The prejudices and conservatism of the age has been broken down, and farmers whose predecessors 100 years ago were fettered by local lore and custom, receive today with open arms each fresh innovation and improvement in the matter of husbandry. Coupling these facts with the recognized attitude of women nowadays toward industry and work of all sorts, it is not difficult to

## SCENE ON A SUSSEX, ENGLAND, FARM



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Women are taking a practical part in the agricultural activities in European nations

foresee that the importance of their place in agriculture will grow now as it has never grown before.

In the poultry yard and the dairy alone the meaning of this may be illustrated. The work done by women in these departments in the past was carried out more or less by rule of thumb, a fixed routine that was followed year in and year out, conscientiously to be sure, but just in the way it had been done for generations. As by a law of "the Medes and Persians" the eggs were collected daily, the broody hens were caught and the chickens were tended.

But take these same women workers and enable them to study their subject a little more in the light of up-to-date authorities, with pamphlets, evening classes and village lectures to aid them, and things will advance by leaps and bounds. And exactly the same may be said of dairying. It is well known that the farmers of Belgium, France and Denmark have long since realized the

necessity of studying detail and cooperating on a very extensive scale, and the country women of these lands have actively followed their example. Small holdings, as opposed to large estates, predominate there, and no doubt there is far greater scope for the woman agriculturist on the smaller holdings than on vast tracts of arable land. A town life will appeal much less to a farmer's daughter than it does when her sphere of work has been intelligently widened and fresh interests introduced into it. French gardens, market gardens, flower and fruit farming, and quite a number of new fields for women's enterprise are now available and open to them, and these improvements are all in the right direction, but a grand opportunity for increased activity in the development of women's place in agriculture stands ready to hand for the wives, daughters and sisters of farmers all the world over, as soon as they see that it actually lies within their reach.

## COLLEGES TO VIE IN ARCHITECTURE

An intercollegiate architectural competition will be held by Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Technology next spring. The preliminary sketches will be handled in Feb. 28 and the final drawings April 3. The school of architecture of Harvard University will conduct the competition and the work will be divided into two classes.

The first will consist of graduate and fourth year students to whom a prize of \$500 is offered, and the second will be open to third year students in design, to whom a prize of \$500 is offered. The donor of the prizes is Lloyd Warren of New York city.

## THAYER WILL ALLOWED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The will of Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster was allowed Tuesday in the probate court by Judge William T. Forbes. The executors of the will, Eugene V. R. Thayer of Lancaster, C. Minot Weld of Milton and William S. Patten of Natick filed bonds of \$1,000,000 each.

## PLANTING TREES IN COLLIER PARK

LA MESA, Cal.—Park Superintendent F. M. Oliver has commenced work planting trees in the new Collier park in accordance with the landscape plants recently accepted by the park directors. Holes 25 feet apart have been dug for all the trees, some of which already have been set out and irrigated.

Since work has begun, it was found

that the design does not provide enough trees for the tract. The vacant places will be filled in with additional trees and low growing shrubbery.

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Private lessons and class work. Ten weeks' course complete, beginning

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## ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS. Kitchen Furnishings. B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3000.

## ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN EX., 100 Summer st., Mass., Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

## ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottos and mottoes, Illuminating, Illuminated Makers, 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITTE, 19 Bromfield st.

## ART (FLORENTINE)

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## AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside av., Jamaica Plain.

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TIRE REPAIRING AND vulcanizing MCDONALD RUBBER CO.

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W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 100 Boylston st., Boston. Largest assortment; bibles in every known version, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

## BRASS CRAFT

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## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with the report of the railroad securities commission which President Taft recently sent to Congress.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—It is to be hoped that sincere progressives will follow the example of President Taft in "heartily concurring" in the recommendations of the railroad securities commission, "cautious and moderate as these are. What the commission advises is full publicity for railroad security issues. Such publicity would prevent fraud, enlighten the investing public and protect the railroads that are desirous of maintaining good service or improving it. Physical valuation is approved by the commission in certain cases, but we are explicitly warned not to build very high hopes on the results of such valuation, since face values do not control rates and since even overvalued lines may need additional capital for legitimate purposes.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—As a discrediting essay on the present financial status of the railroad business in the United States, the report of the railroad securities commission may be commended to general reading. It deals with principles that are frequently neglected in discussions of our transportation problems; and while it may not be approved by the extremists in either camp, it takes so broad a view of the existing situation and the remedies desirable for the treatment of acknowledged ills that it will be widely accepted as authoritative and satisfactory.

NEW YORK POST—It is, however, the substance of the report that is the main thing; and this is of great value. It goes deeply and with expert knowledge into the whole question of railway financing and the relations to it of both federal and state government. With patience and close scrutiny it takes up one after another of the "happy-thought" solutions of the problem which have been offered, and shows in detail how they would be either unworkable or mischievous. To some this will seem the most valuable service done by the report. It disposes of many nostrums. What it

recommends is done cautiously, and one feels that the commission would not advance a step until it was sure that the ground under its feet was firm.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Nor would the commission unqualifiedly forbid the ownership by one road of stock in another—a thing which, it seems to us, might very well be done. It is proposed that "wherever a group of men or companies has bought a majority of stock in a road they may be properly required to buy the minority at the same price" which would help somewhat. With publicity the commission believes that we shall have a safeguard against fraud in the financing, construction and management of railroads. It opposes the apportionment of railroads, which would tend to create on the part of the investing public an impression of a guarantee or official recognition of values which no administrative authority could safely give." The principle here is the same as that which stands in the way of the proposition to create a commission under the Sherman law to tell corporations what they might and might not do. The government may regulate business, but it ought itself to keep out of business.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The report of the railroad securities commission, which was authorized by Congress to investigate questions relating to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, deals in a highly intelligent manner with a subject which has been agitated with increasing vehemence in recent years. That the commission is unanimous in its conclusions gives added weight to the report. And the high standing of the members as specialists in the study of railroad problems is a guarantee of independent, comprehensive and searching investigation.

NEW YORK HERALD—It is to be hoped that the report of the railway securities commission which President Taft sent to Congress will receive more than passing attention. There has been so much loose declamation against railroads that have been

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Franklin Square house, a home for working and student girls at 11 East Newton street, and known widely for its benevolence, has made a public appeal for \$24,000. If this sum is not raised within a few weeks the institution will lose \$10,000 outright and its directors will be unable to collect any part of \$76,000 already conditionally pledged.

The following appeal is made by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin, president of the Franklin Square house:

"When I wrote a little more than a year ago on behalf of the Franklin Square House, I hoped and believed I would never need to make another public appeal for our work. Nor would I need to now, if we had succeeded in accomplishing then what we set out to accomplish. At that time we needed in round numbers, \$100,000 to completely pay for our property. We had previously raised \$100,000 in 1904 and another \$100,000 in 1908, thus leaving approximately \$100,000 to be secured. At a meeting of our trustees a few weeks ago, it was found that of this sum we had already secured pledges for \$76,000, thus leaving \$24,000 still to be secured.

"Several of the trustees who had already given very liberally offered to increase their subscriptions provided the whole debt could be cancelled within a few weeks.

"Besides this, practically all of the subscriptions of \$76,000 made last year, were in the form of conditional pledges, payment of which cannot be called for until the whole amount is pledged.

"Furthermore, there are pledges for \$10,000 which will become void, unless the whole amount is raised before Feb. 1.

"You see, therefore, that our task is very definite, and our appeal is very urgent. We must raise \$24,000 within the next few weeks, or lose \$10,000 outright, and be unable to collect any part of \$76,000 already pledged.

"We wish to make it very clear also, that if we succeed this is the last appeal that will need to be made. The Franklin Square House will be free from debt, and of a self-supporting basis.

The Franklin Square House has been running nearly 10 years. It is no longer an experiment. It is now actually the home of nearly 400 working girls and student girls. It has been amply tested. It has the most ample endorsement. Any one in the community who desires may come and see for himself what it means.

"This call is exceptional. It is not for the starting of a new institution which will be a perpetual drain upon the resources of the community. It is to raise the last few thousand dollars on a property which is worth at least \$300,000, and for an institution which should be practically self-supporting.

"Will you not help? If a few of those who read this would send, or subscribe \$1000 each, and all would do a little, we should not have a doubt of success. Please make checks payable to The Franklin Square House or to Jere A. Downs, treasurer, or send a letter promising to pay a definite sum if the whole amount is pledged before Feb. 1. Acknowledgments will be made in this paper of all subscriptions received."

**ARMY EXPERT FOR MR. SAVAGE**  
Col. Frederic V. Abbott, chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., on Tuesday night endorsed the candidacy of John E. Savage of Dorchester Lower Mills as engineer to the directors of the port of Boston.

## SON OF EBEN JORDAN TO WED

Announcement is made of the engagement of Jane Laurel Malcolm, daughter of the late William Hugh Malcolm of New York, and Robert Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan of Boston. The wedding will take place at Grace church chancery in New York city early in the new year.

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## STORES AND OFFICES

The Charles View  
536 Commonwealth Ave. Junction of Beacon St.

A few choice suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms with baths and kitchenettes. Just completed. Fine view of Park and River. All modern improvements. N. E. Telephone in each suite. Electric Elevator, Vacuum cleaning system. Leases begin Nov. 1. Apply on Premises or Telephone DAVIS & SHERMAN, B. B. 5039 J.

BROOKLINE  
LONGWOOD DISTRICT

TO LET—Affordable apartments of 2 rooms, bath and servants room on 1st and 2nd floors; 3 rooms front and large open lot in rear; all sunny rooms; janitor service; continuous hot water and steam heat.

COMMONWEALTH REALTY CO., Chas. F. Dow, Amt., Tel. 4184 Main, Room 407, 33 State St.

Desirable 2-room and bath suites to sub-let from Jan. 1st to June 1st.

For Sale in Medford

11 room house, fine condition, good neighborhood. Only \$800 needed. Balance can remain on mortgage. House built 1906. Address: L. L. LINCOLN, 6 Province Ct., Tel. 1113 Fort Hill.

WALTER K. BADGER  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, Reading sq., Tels. Office 125, Res. 183.

CONCORD REAL ESTATE, Sales Office, 11 Lincoln St., Concord, Mass. ERASSTUS H. SMITH.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. WILLICUTT & CO., 78 Beale St., near depot.

REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD JOSEPH CLARKE, Harvard Sq., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to J. W. T. WILMANS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES, 72 COMMONWEALTH AVE., COR. ST. MARY'S ST.

TO LET—1, 2, 3-room suites, with bath and kitchenette, built in large rooms, fully finished with all latest improvements. Just completed. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL

## SAVED

50% to 75% FIRE INSURANCE FOR CHURCH EDIFICES

WRITE FOR INFORMATION JOHN S. WILLIS

Suite 348 Pierce Bldg.

TO LET

BRICK Factory Building

Manufacturing company unexpectedly removing to Connecticut will lease four-story building, five minutes' walk from South station. Floor area 50x110 feet. Light on four sides. Independent power and lighting plant, including Westinghouse gas engine with direct connected generator, motors, shafting and large electric freight elevator.

Offices, plumbing, heating plant and hardwood floors new last spring. Ten-year lease. Immediate occupancy.

APPLY

32 Dorchester Avé.

## HOUSES FOR RENT

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TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished modern house, 9 rooms and bath, overlooking the parkway. Continuous hot water. Janitor service. Special price for small family. References required. C. S. Spencer, Room 31, 59 Court, Boston. Henry W. Savage, Coolidge Cor., Brookline.

ST. BOSTON PHILIP ST., 136

Finely furnished room with first-class board; refs. required. Phone B. B. 5157-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

WEST 21ST ST., 411—Absolutely clean, desirable warm rooms, small and large, \$15.00 upward; 47; convenient, quiet location; AURADA.

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PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

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1001 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,

has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO DAY on first and second mortgages; quick service. Apply P. O. Box 331, Woburn, Mass.

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TO RENT—Attractive 4-room flat; redecorated; stove heat; Janitor service; 2 bay windows; Cleveland ave., near Park. Entrance 2100 Lincoln ave., #16. Phone Lincoln 1487.

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New parts, fenders, fenders, brass and nickel plating. Black enamel, gun metal finish.

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PHOTOGRAPHS taken in your home;

also interiors in natural colors; European experience; references given. Address 171 Hemenway, suite 6.

A DENTIST in any city will be pleased by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

HELP WANTED

A WOMAN of good education and

experience wanted for managerial position; references required. A. F. SMITH, 22 Beacon St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A REFINED YOUNG WOMAN would

like the position of managing or working housekeeper; excellent references. Address

MISS CLARK, care of Monitor Office.

## HALLS TO LET

200 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite Norway Street

Three beautiful halls with rooms connected. Especially suited for lodges, rooms, concerts, dances, school purposes, meetings, recitals, etc. Also a banquet hall. Apply on premises or to

M. H. GULESIAN

St. James Theatre, 239 Huntington Avenue.

There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in burnished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment.

PRICE \$1.50

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Adjustable Reading Stand Co.

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1544 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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Helvetia Chambers

Stately and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; bath in building.

82 to 85 Per Week.

706 Huntington Av.

BACK BAY, 11 Durham St., suite 2, off St. Botolph St.—Two rooms and kitchenette nicely fur, for housekeeping; steam heat.

HENRYWAY, 103, SUITE 1

Beautiful room, newly furnished, modern conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, SUITE 2

Large, also medium sized rooms; attractive, newly furnished; large closets, steam heat; private family; ref. Tel. B. B. 2341-M.

NEWBURY ST., 3—Overlooking the Public Garden, pleasant rooms, homelike and attractive; modern terms. B. B. 4109-R.

NEWBURY ST





## COPPER STOCKS FEATURE TODAY OF THE TRADING

Good Advances Made by Issues Traded in on Both Exchanges — General New York List Dull and Heavy

### HARVESTER IS OFF

It seems to be the opinion of traders generally that stocks will continue to move in about the same way they have been doing until after the turn of the year. Money rates are comparatively still, discouraging to an extent large commitments but this is believed to be only a temporary influence. After the interest and dividend payments are made at the beginning of the year there will be the usual abundance of funds.

The New York market today was a traders' affair. Business was not heavy and fluctuations during the early sales were unimportant. Opening prices were about the same as last night's closing or a little above and the tone was heavy. Amalgamated Copper, Interborough and Mercantile Marine were strong.

The local market was steady and moderately firm. Strength of Granite was an early feature.

A new low price for Rhode Island Coal was a feature of the curb market.

National Biscuit was rather prominent in the first half of the session. The stock opened up 1/2 at 140 and advanced 23 points further. Bethlehem Steel was also a feature. The common opened unchanged at 30 1/2 and rose more than a point before midday. The preferred opened off 1/4 at 61 and advanced about a point.

International Mercantile Marine performed advanced more than a point.

Trading in the market leaders was quiet and fluctuations were unimportant. On the local exchange Hancock was prominent. It opened up 1/2 at 29 1/2 and sold up to 30 1/2 before receding. Mohawk opened a point higher at 54 1/2 and advanced to 56 before midday. Granite was up 1/2 at the opening at 39 and lost 25 per cent legal reserve against seven below last week.

**TELEPHONES**

American 139 1/2 140 139 1/2 139 1/2

New England 152 1/2 152 1/2 152 1/2

### BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON — The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	6	6	6	6
Allouez	43	45	43	45
Art Cos Am dep.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Butte Coal	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Centennial & Hock	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Centennial	16 1/2	19	16 1/2	19
Copper Range	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Daly-West	6 1/2	7	6 1/2	7
Franklin	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Granby	39	39 1/2	38	39
Granby-Connanex	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
La Salle	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mayflower	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3
Mohawk	54 1/2	56	54 1/2	56
Neva Cos	19 1/2	21	19 1/2	21
Sippling	7	7	7	7
North Butte	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Old Colony Mining	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Old Dominion	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Oreocels	108	110	108	110
Parrot	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Quincy	75	76	75	75
Shannon	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
St Mary's	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Superior	30 1/2	32	30	31
Tanana	29 1/2	33	29 1/2	33
Trinity	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Utah Copper	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Utah Copper	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Victoria	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Winona	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Wolverine	102	102	102	102
LAND				
East Boston	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
TELEPHONES				
American	139 1/2	140	139 1/2	139 1/2
New England	3 1/2	3	3	3
—	152	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
RAILROADS				
Boston Elevated	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Lowell	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Boston-Providence	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Old Colony	137	137	136 1/2	137
Vermont & Mass	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Vermont End	163	163	163	163
—	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
—	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS				
Am Ag Chem	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ammonia	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Ammonium	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am Pneumatic	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Pneumatic pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Sugar pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Woolen	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Ellison Elec	200	200	200	200
Mass Elec	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mass Elec pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mass Gas	8 1/2	10	8 1/2	10
Mass Gas pf	94	94	94	94
N E Col Yarn pf	103	103	103	103
Patterson	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Seattle Elec	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Shaw & Co	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Shaw & Co pf	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Uni Shoe Mac	47	47	47	47
Uni Shoe Mac pf	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
U.S. Steel	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
U.S. Steel pf	111	111	111	111
Western Union	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
—	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
UNLISTED SECURITIES				
Algonquin	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Tel & Tel pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Gulf & W	8	8	8	8
Boston & Corbin	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Buttle & Balaklava	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
East Butte	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Globe	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hancock	29 1/2	21 1/2	29 1/2	20 1/2
Indians	15	15	15	15
Insider	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int'l Bus Co	22	23	21 1/2	22 1/2
Kerr Lake	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Lake Copper	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Live Oak	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Mason Valley	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
North Lake	24	24	24	24
Ojibway	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Oil Cos	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
sun & Boston	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Tidewater	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
U.S. Smelting	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
U.S. Smelting pf	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Unih-Apex	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
BONDS				
Amer Agri Chem 5s	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Amer Tel 4s	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Amer Zinc 6s	106	106	106	106
Chesapeake Junction 5s	101	101	101	101
West End 4 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
—	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
LONDON METAL CLOSING				
LONDON Copper close: Spot £63 15s; futures 104 12s; Gd. Market firm. Sales, spot 300; futures 2500. Spot up 5s; futures up 5s. Pig tin quiet. Spec. £200. futures £191 15s, up £1 for both. Spanish pig lead £15 16s, 3d, up 2s. dd. Spelter £26 15s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants firm 50s, 101 1/2d, up 7s.				
COMMERCE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES				
WASHINGTON — The following shows imports from and exports by continents for November and 11 months (000 omitted):				
Imports November 1911	11 months			
Europe	101,514	101,514	101,514	101,514
N. Am.	18,696	21,285	22,794	30,370
S. Am.	18,955	15,628	16,522	16,579
Africa	23,179	22,061	23,110	22,160
Total	\$120,144	\$129,785	\$132,350	\$140,194
Exports to Europe	120,157	140,529	114,533	102,926
N. Am.	43,216	37,663	42,216	38,343
S. Am.	10,478	8,782	10,422	9,800
Oceania	16,358	11,071	14,977	11,380
Africa	1,533	2,235	21,304	19,823
Total	\$201,747	\$206,620	\$1,867,014	\$1,637,256
THE WEATHER			</td	

# Late Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## TARIFF IS THE ONLY PROBLEM IN NEW YEAR'S WOOL OUTLOOK

Excellent Movement of Supplies on Steady Demand From Manufacturers, With Profitable Prices Ruling and Prospects Fair for a Continued Satisfactory Tone

Wool and woolens close the calendar year in an exceedingly favorable condition, viewed from the standpoint of the trade as a whole in either of these allied lines of business.

There is only one factor that appears to hinder the free movement of wool and textiles. The distributing feature is wholly political in character. All the commercial phases of the outlook are conducive to transactions unrestricted save by the wholesome and fundamental trade laws of supply and demand. It is tariff legislative uncertainty alone that prevents the purely mercantile influences from having full sway in the market.

The potency of this factor as a deterrent to business, moreover, is minimized by the conservative effect of the tariff board's report to Congress relating to the duties on wool and woolen goods, and by the fact that House and Senate are controlled respectively by Democrats and Republicans, whose conflicting views on the tariff must be the subject of concessions and compromises if any tariff legislation whatsoever is to be enacted.

Recent transactions in fleeces and territory clips have only indirectly indicated the attitude of wool merchants and manufacturers. For instance, notwithstanding their apparent control of the price situation and ability to lift quotations to some extent, as manifested during the closing quarter of the year, dealers in wool have refrained from boosting values to the "tension" point; and the turn of the year, while it finds the trend of the market decidedly in the seller's favor, is not marked by any strain to force a rise in prices. On the other hand, buyers have not felt constrained to scramble for wool supplies at any time since the fall movement got well under way.

Underlying these direct and palpable evidences of a sound trade condition are the really effectual checks and balances which curb speculation by buyers and prevent extortion by sellers. The trade is cognizant of the fact that this is no time for excess of purchasing zeal because of orders in hand or in prospect, nor is it a time for over confidence of holders because of the substantial outlook, even though the latter is undeniably favorable to their prospects.

However, there is a general realization of the ease and celerity with which the conditions prevailing in the market might be altered by drastic legislation,

## GOOD EARNINGS OF THE BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS

### MANUFACTURING MAKES GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

The twenty-fourth annual report of Director Charles P. Gettym of the state board of statistics, shows a very satisfactory growth of the manufactures of Massachusetts.

His report shows that in the past five years the value of the manufactured product of Massachusetts has increased 32½ per cent, being now nearly \$1,500,000. In the past 14 years it has more than doubled, while in the same period the average number of wage earners has increased nearly 53 per cent and the amount of wages paid more than 90 per cent.

Of the state total product value, \$1,490,529,386, metropolitan Boston, with its 40 cities and towns, contributed more than a third, or \$510,583,337, and Boston proper \$237,457,472.

In value of product Boston stands first in the state, her product being nearly three times that of the second city. After Boston comes Lawrence and Worcester, which have passed Lynn since 1904, and then in turn Lynn, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, Brockton, Cambridge and Holyoke, in each of which the value of the product is more than \$40,000,000.

From 1904 to 1909 the product value in the cotton goods industry increased 43.4 per cent and is now a very close second to the boot and shoe industry, which, with an increase of 29.6 per cent, is still foremost. Woolen goods increased 42.1 per cent and are a good third.

Even greater growth is shown in other industries. Thus boot and shoe findings in the five years increased 112.8 per cent, dyeing and finishing textiles 98.2 per cent, electrical machinery and supplies 77.2 per cent, confectionery 63.8 per cent, boot and shoe cut stock 51.4 per cent, and jewelry 51 per cent. Greatest of all is the increase in the automobile industry, including bodies and parts, which from 1904 to 1909 grew from \$2,662,505 to \$1,359,224, an increase of 326.6 per cent.

#### CHICAGO UNION STATION

CHICAGO—Burnham & Co. are preparing tentative plans for projected union passenger station which will be a part of Pennsylvania's proposed terminal undertaking. Unless the municipality's plan for boulevard development along Michigan avenue and the lake front on either side of Illinois Central terminal should mature rapidly, the union station roads are likely to proceed with Pennsylvania's original project on the west side, where the present station stands. The facilities are utterly inadequate.

Detailed figures follow:

	Surplus	Undiv. prof.	Earnings	Capital
Atlantic	\$635,372	883,179	11.6	
Boston	272,496	51,196	7.2	
Commercial	1,100,000	200,000	18.0	
Eliot	203,373	48,373	11.3	
Fish	1,353,097	101,638	10.1	
First Ward	6,582,211	955,721	18.8	
Fourth	916,522	210,114	11.0	
Market	217,463	31,224	12.7	
Motional	3,641,000	322,000	10.0	
New England	10,753	9,183	4.5	
Old Boston	128,700	14,690	7.3	
Park	340,202	44,900	4.9	
Rockland	541,400	47,413	15.9	
Second	2,985,402	358,638	17.9	
Seventh	883,475	60,061	27.6	
Shawmut	5,024	98,000	28.0	
South End	50,264	4,049	2.6	
State	1,758,486	180,984	9.0	
Third	1,473,000	151,351	15.1	
Wellesley	150,287	11,357	11.0	
Winthrop	548,658	18,512	6.1	
Total	\$31,580,191	\$3,932,333	16.6	

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE SEATS

PHILADELPHIA—The stock exchange seat of Norman McLeod has been sold to Clarence Moyer for \$5000. Robert A. Balfour has purchased the seat of the late James Mauran Rhoades, Jr.

## GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY OUTLOOK FOR FISCAL YEAR

High Yield of Preferred Stock Leads to Discussion of Dividend Stability—Net Earning Power

### ON SOUNDER BASIS

General Motors Company, the current fiscal year, should experience a decided revival in net earning power. The output of cars will not be less than 40,000 and is more likely to reach 50,000.

That there will be much discussion before a decision is reached; that the outcome cannot possibly affect the market value of immediately available wools; and possibly that it may not have other than an indirect bearing on the 1912 spring clip—these are the main features of current opinion in the Boston wool trade on the threshold of a new calendar year. It is the consensus of opinion, furthermore, that for these reasons no noteworthy change in value or tone of the trading will occur for some time to come.

Demand is of good proportions, although the holiday season means some let up from previous activity. After the first of the year renewed inquiry and a broader movement are looked for. The call is of a general character, embracing most particularly desired lines of high-grade Montana and other territory clips, as well as fleeces.

As has been the case throughout the greater part of the year, imported wools are taken in comparatively small quantity. Some of the manufacturers have been buyers, however, in the primary markets, and in receipt lately of their purchases by direct shipment.

More call for carpet wools has been in evidence this month, and a fairly busy season in this line of manufacturing is indicated. Buyers of rugs and carpets are expected to come into the stocktaking market more freely after the spring clip.

A similar expectancy is noted in the clothing trade and on various lines of woolen goods. Retailers and jobbers come to the close of the year with stocks as low as possible, in many instances, and begin to restock early in the new year. This is a phase of the present situation.

Boston has received and handled this year about 20,000,000 pounds of wool in excess of last year's total, receipts aggregating about 300,000,000 pounds.

Underlying these direct and palpable evidences of a sound trade condition are the really effectual checks and balances which curb speculation by buyers and prevent extortion by sellers. The trade is cognizant of the fact that this is no time for excess of purchasing zeal because of orders in hand or in prospect, nor is it a time for over confidence of holders because of the substantial outlook, even though the latter is undeniably favorable to their prospects.

However, there is a general realization of the ease and celerity with which the conditions prevailing in the market might be altered by drastic legislation,

## MONEY SITUATION RATHER MIXED IN WESTERN BANKS

CHICAGO—The western money market is firmer. The condition of the country banks in the middle West is even more mixed than usual. Some of the outlying institutions have shaded rates, and have been taking on notes, while others have no money to put into new loans, and are borrowing from their city correspondents to hold their own. Money rates show no change for the third week in December, and 4½ per cent remains the minimum on all classes of loans. Rates run from the figure to 5 per cent, the latter being the general quotation for the longer time loans. Few leading bankers here believe there will be any significant flurry in the American money markets unless the foreign situation should become considerably disturbed over the turn of the year. The January disbursements will have no more than the customary effect upon the money market.

The situation locally is firm. Rates are 4½ per cent minimum for 30 to 90 day accommodations, and the banks are not disposed to consider applications under that figure, no matter what the collateral offered may be. All of the large institutions appear to be comfortably loaned up, and the demand for money continues moderate.

The best commercial paper gets no better discount than 4½ per cent, with the exception of a few of the most favored names, which usually are quoted as a small fraction under the ruling market.

Paper rates are more attractive than under that figure, no matter what the large institutions are reported to would seem that their condition is somewhat easier.

### THE BAY STATE FISHING COMPANY

Steam trawling for fish off the New England coast is apparently proving profitable to Boston capital if the record of the Bay State Fishing Company, incorporated last August, is a criterion. This company, the largest enterprise of its kind in local history, is capitalized under Massachusetts laws for \$300,000 and 60 per cent cumulative preferred and \$200,000 common stock.

Succeeding an earlier and small company of the same name, the Bay State Fishing Company began business about four months ago with four steam trawlers, which have been used chiefly for haddock and pollock catching. Manned by crews of 19 men each, this fleet of boats will soon be augmented by two large new trawlers which the company has now under construction.

Frederic C. Dumaine of Boston has been elected treasurer of the company. On Jan. 1 it will pay an initial dividend of 6 per cent to its preferred shareholders of record Dec. 20. The management is in the hands of John R. Neal, for many years identified with "the wharf activities, which have been used chiefly for haddock and pollock catching. Manned by crews of 19 men each, this fleet of boats will soon be augmented by two large new trawlers which the company has now under construction.

In mercantile circles there is a distinctly better sentiment and everything points to general improvement a little later on. Dry goods interests expect a large business as soon as traveling men are again out. The past week developed a business a little heavier than a year ago at this time and in the larger distributing centers retail trade has been larger than in many years. Sales for immediate delivery are much larger than this time a year ago and indications now point to a departure from the hand-to-mouth policy which interior merchants have been following for a long time past. The class of goods being purchased now would indicate that the woolen and cotton industry will be kept busy for some time. About the same condition exists in the clothing trade. Collections are reported as generally fair.

A better tone is noted in the western iron and steel trade and this is helping to improve conditions elsewhere, as this industry is looked upon as one of the best trade barometers there is.

Orders for finished products during the current month are expected greatly to exceed the preceding month, which was the most active so far during the year just closing. Prices are gradually hardening as a result of the comparatively heavy buying of the past few weeks, steel plates and bars being especially strong. There has also been heavy buying of pig iron which has been taken by interests identified with the car building industry. In the rail departments no business of importance was closed during the week but it is understood that very large rail contracts are pending.

Underwood is now reaping the benefits of plant additions at Hartford, which permit of an additional output of 20,000 machines a year. Its large earnings would permit of an increase in common dividend rate above 4 per cent, but there is a provision in the articles of incorporation preventing a raise above 4 per cent until a special reserve fund of \$1,000,000 has been laid aside. Last year the company put aside \$142,000 for this fund but increased earnings this year will probably mean a larger reservation in 1911.

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The margin above 7 per cent dividend requirements is apparently quite sufficient to hold to present rate. As far as figures are conclusive, net earnings for the period just elapsed were at the rate of 27 per cent on preferred stock, or equivalent to 15.6 per cent on entire outstanding common stock. In attempting to arrive at the intrinsic value of the preferred stock there is included with working capital all capital assets exclusive of patents, good will, etc. After deducting from this total of \$44,674,301 the bond issue of \$13,454,000 there remains \$31,220,301 which may be taken as the preferred stock, equity amounting to \$173, per share outstanding, or nearly \$100 above going market.

The fiscal 10 months to July 31 represents the maiden efforts of the new man-

## WEST LOOKING FOR BUSINESS UPTURN FIRST OF THE YEAR

Traffic Officials Encouraged by Volume of Freight Handled—Better Sentiment in Mercantile Circles

### BANKERS' OPINIONS

CHICAGO—General business assumes a more vigorous aspect as the new year approaches. It is not believed, however, that there will be anything approaching a boom, but there is quite a general improvement that early in 1912 a decided improvement in general trade will take place. This is reflected in the increase in the amount of commercial paper which is coming on the market, and bankers say it looks as if commercial, mercantile and industrial interests are preparing to take care of future requirements in a greater way for many months. It remains to be seen whether or not this will take place, but the betterment is certainly being looked for.

Traffic officials are encouraged by the fact that loadings are holding up well as compared with the same period a year ago, and they are hopeful that if there is no falling off during the next two or three weeks there will be room for hoping that revenues will then start on the upturn. The volume of business handled by the railroads is now about even with a year ago and the tonnage is divided up well. There has been a heavy movement of coal and livestock, although the movement of grain has not been up to what it recently was, this does not mean a loss to the transportation companies, as the delayed tonnage sooner or later is bound to come forward.

Bankers report indications of a firmer money market and are at least semi-optimistic concerning the future of the business situation at this time. The spell of depression has been so long drawn out that it is hard to find bankers becoming enthused over the prospects although they claim that the underlying conditions were seldom even better. Plenty of money is to be had at rates ranging from 4 to 5 per cent according to the character of the collateral, and funds are in sufficient supply to take care of almost any emergency which might arise without disturbing the trend of general business.

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The express companies are having an enormous tonnage during the holiday period and the railroads are having a busy time of it as a result. More trains are being operated and this, together with enormous mails, are keeping the operating departments active. Passenger traffic on most of the trunk lines very heavy at this time.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis continued to show a better movement of freight during the past week and officials feel much encouraged over the outlook. The tonnage has been fairly well versed, including all kinds of merchandise, miscellaneous and heavy freight, grain and grain products, coal, live stock and other classifications.

There is some betterment in the iron and steel tonnage, but it is not up to normal as yet, although sentiment is much better in this industry than for some time. The weather has been favorable for moving freight in the territory served by the roads and the result is that there is very little congestion of rolling stock and it has not been cold enough to curtail the efficiency of motive power to any material extent. West bound tonnage is heavier and of about the same volume as that of a year ago. Officials of southern roads say there is very little change in traffic conditions.

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## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

### Arrivals

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, with 877 lbs oranges, 195 lbs spinach.

Str Kershaw, Norfolk, due tomorrow, has 31 lbs spinach, 250 lbs kale, 35 cts parsley, 505 lbs peanuts.

Str City of Memphis, due Friday, Dec. 20, from Savannah, has 181 lbs oranges, 10 cts vegetables.

### PROVISIONS

#### Boston Receipts

Apples 2888 barrels, 522 boxes, cranberries 131 barrels, Florida oranges 8149 boxes, California oranges 2376 boxes, lemons 672 boxes, pineapples 15 crates, raisins 1611 boxes, figs 27 packages,

## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## NEW CHANCELLOR IS NOW DEMANDED BY PAN-GERMAN LEAGUE

Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg Has Trust of Emperor but Recent Kongo Accord Is Being Used Against Him

## LINDEQUIST PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—The question of the tenability of the imperial chancellor's position is being mooted again with a great deal of energy. While Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg possesses, as is well known, the entire confidence of his sovereign and of some of the political parties, he has nevertheless many enemies that must, after all be reckoned with.

The full committee of the Pan-German League has just held one of its periodical conventions at Lübeck for the discussion of the chief political questions of the moment. A resolution was unanimously passed after four hours' debate to the following effect:

The German empire had politically and as a matter of consequence economically surrendered Morocco to France. The Kongo acquisitions in exchange for German land in Kamerun must, according to the verdict of all experts and especially of the former State Secretary von Lindequist, be considered most unfavorable to Germany. The confidence of the whole of Islam in Germany had been deeply shaken, and it would in all probability now join forces with England and France.

Germany had been humiliated in the eyes of the world, and the well-grounded national consternation had been contemptuously pooh-poohed by the chancellor, an action which had put a powerful weapon into the hands of the enemies of a national policy, and one that would be made full use of in the coming elections.

In view of all this the Pan-German committee considered it a patriotic duty in the interests of the state to point out that changes in the leading offices of state could alone offer a guarantee for the future safety of the empire's policy, such as was commensurate with the empire's illustrious past.

After the passing of the resolution a telegram was sent to Herr von Lindequist, the colonial secretary just retired, expressing grateful acknowledgment of his manly attitude in the Kongo matter.

General Keim made one of his customary fiery speeches in favor of the patriotic organization of the boys of Germany, this being the only means, he declared, of saving the youths of the working classes from falling into the hands of the Social Democrats.

## FRANCE APPLIES TERM "AVIONS" TO HER AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—General Roques, inspector of military aeronautics, has directed that military aeroplanes shall in future be described as "avions." This name was applied by M. Clement Ader to the machine constructed by him between the years 1893 and 1897. This monoplane, which was the first attempt at a military aeroplane, is now on view at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers. It has two steam 20-horse-power motors, two propellers, and two wings of wickerwork. The total weight is less than 600 pounds.

## EDITION OF KEATS VALUED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—What was considered an extraordinary price, namely, £101, was paid at Sotheby's for the first edition of Keats' poems, published in 1817 and in excellent preservation. A first edition copy of George Meredith's poems, 1861, in fine condition, sold for £35, also a record price.

## BOY WORKS HIS WAY UP

(Special to the Monitor)  
YARMOUTH, Eng.—A boy who has won his way up from an elementary (infants) school by scholarships, has taken honors, it was stated at the Yarmouth grammar school prize distribution, with several distinctions in the Cambridge examination, being second in England for spoken French.

## AFGHANISTAN PAPER APPEARS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BOMBAY, India—A copy of what is understood to be the first newspaper printed in Afghanistan has reached Peshawar. This journal, the *Surj Akbar*, consists of six sheets, 15 by 10 inches, roughly lithographed, and is said to be a combination of a gazette and a court circular.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS GREATER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Traffic returns of 70 of the principal tramway undertakings of the United Kingdom for one week showed receipts amounting to £204,442 at the rate of £76 ls. 8d. per track mile, an increase of £4 10s. 11d. compared with last year.

## QUESTION OF REPAIR OR REMOVAL TO DECIDE FATE OF MANSION HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It really seems as if something were at last going to be done in the way of thoroughly overhauling and repairing the Mansion house.

For years the official residence of the chief magistrate in the richest and most important city of the world has been in a condition which in ordinary circumstances no man would tolerate, but the fact that each successive tenant occupies the building for one year only and is naturally averse from being turned out of house and home for the greater part of that year has hitherto stood in the way of any but the most superficial repairs being undertaken.

It appears that all the arrangements are old-fashioned and out of date; the bedrooms are most inconvenient and the underground kitchens are in a very bad state, while only a few days ago workmen had to be summoned in haste to secure the stone work in front of the building, portions of which were raining down on the steps and pavement below.

## Site May Be Sold

Several proposals for dealing with the matter are being considered, and among them the most sensible seems to be to dispose of the site, which is said to be the most valuable in the city, and to remove the Mansion house to another spot, such as the site of the old general postoffice.

The Mansion house has always been rather a thorn in the side of the corporation and much criticism greeted its inception, although the scheme was not taken in hand lightly or hastily. As long ago as 1666, when London was being reconstructed after the great fire, Evelyn proposed that an official residence should be built for the lord mayor, instead of that functionary entertaining in his own house or in some hall of a city company as hitherto.

It was not, however, until 1730 that the common council made up its mind to build a mansion house, and they waited yet another four years before taking any further steps. Then the leaves in Vallombrosa were as nothing compared with the pamphlets of advice, criticism and ridicule, which rained down upon the council, the architect, the site—everything, in fact, connected with the scheme.

So far as the site was concerned, some of the criticism was excusable, for the ground chosen was found to be so undermined with springs that piles had to be laid down to secure a foundation, which foundation has given constant trouble.

General Keim made one of his customary fiery speeches in favor of the patriotic organization of the boys of Germany, this being the only means, he declared, of saving the youths of the working classes from falling into the hands of the Social Democrats.

## FRANCE SEEKS FUEL FOR NAVY AND ESTABLISHES OIL DEPOTS

M. Delcassey, Minister of Marine, Announces that Question of Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleets in War and Peace Is Engaging His Earnest Attention

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—In the course of the debate upon the navy estimates the minister of marine, M. Delcassey, announced that the question of arranging for a commander-in-chief of the French navy who would exercise the supreme command both in peace and in war was engaging his earnest attention.

Already, he said, the first and second squadrons of the French navy in the Mediterranean had been formed into a combined force under a single commander, and under existing conditions the third squadron would form part of the main battle fleet. He did not intend, however, to adopt any hard-and-fast rule in the matter of the distribution of the French navy.

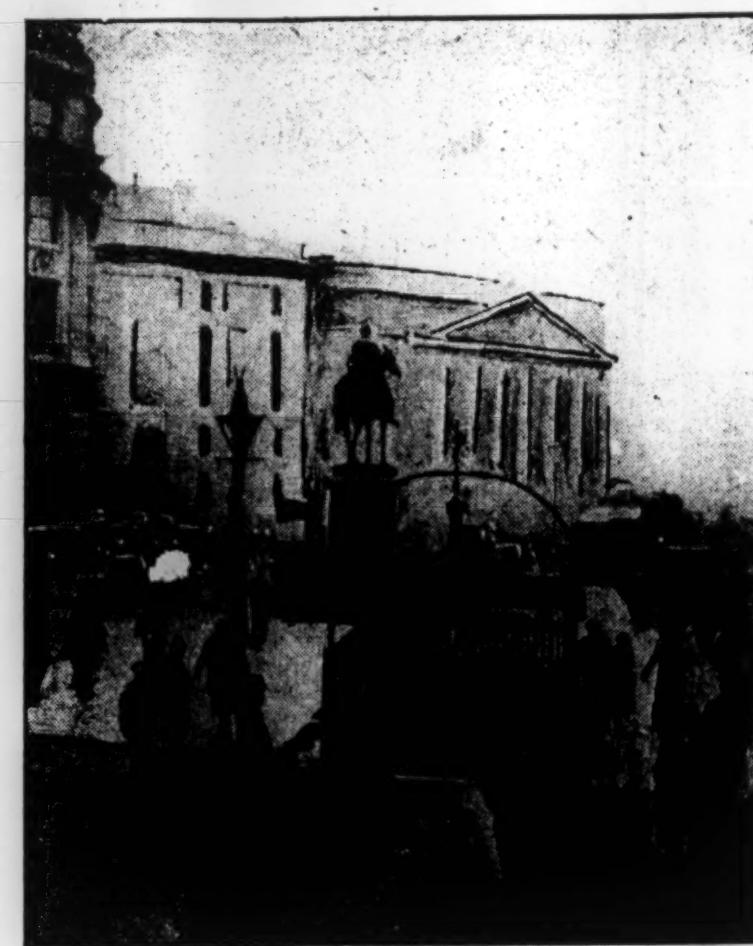
Admiral Biennais having explained that the French fleet could not possibly go into action burning French coal, which the enemy would smell 100 miles away, M. Delcassey went on to state that experiments were in progress for supplying the French ships with a satisfactory fuel.

When he took over his portfolio, he explained, the coal reserves were seriously depleted, and he had invited tenders in France. These, however, averaged £38 per ton, and as the British article was obtainable for some £28,

## LOUVRE FILLS PICTURE'S PLACE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The *Gioconda* is still missing, and is even still a subject of conversation in Paris. Lately the disappearance of the picture has given opportunity in the chamber for some witty salutes against the mismanagement of the Louvre.

The space on the walls of the Salons Carrés has now been filled by another well known example of Leonardo's art, the beautiful "St. John the Baptist." This move is not at all appreciated by the artists who have loved to give a dramatic touch to their pictures by including in them the vacant wall space, which the incomparable "Mona Lisa" once filled, and from which she smiled upon an uncomprehending world.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Mansion House, famous London building, is seen in background of picture

ever since. There was a good deal of strong feeling in connection with the timber supplied and the mason's work, and several pamphlets were written and published, one tract on the subject having a title containing no fewer than 94 words.

## Built Like a Ship

The architect, George Dance, who was also the city surveyor, was described as originally a shipwright who, to do him justice, had never lost sight of his real profession, for the front of the Mansion house had "all the resemblance possible to a deep-laden Indian, with her stern galleries and gingerbread work, while the stairs and passages were all ladders and gangways, the superstructure at the top answering pretty ac-

curately to the idea we usually form of Noah's ark." The part thus alluded to was a cumbersome attic story, since known as the Mare's Nest, which was removed in 1842, thereby much improving the general appearance of the building.

The Mansion house was completed in 1753, the whole cost of the building with furniture being £70,985 13s. 2d. Of this sum about £9,000 was provided from the city's income and the rest came out of the accumulated fines paid by various persons to be excused from serving as sheriffs.

If the newly elected lord mayor does nothing else in his year of office but see that the building is put into proper order he will at any rate earn the gratitude of his successors for all time.

The report stated that there were many so-called agricultural colleges in the country, but the number of working farmers' sons who attended was very small, and the committee thought it should be a sine qua non that all pupils at a farm school or institute should have done at least two years' practical work on a farm before they were received.

It was decided to send the report round to local chambers of agriculture for consideration.

## WOMEN STUDENTS MANY IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Every year there is a greater number of women students at the French universities. At present more than 2000 attend the University of Paris, 900 being French and 1300 being women of other nationalities. To each of the provincial universities, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse and Lyons, about 100 women are matriculated. Many of these women students are associated with an institution in the Rue St. Jacques at Paris, which has branches in the four provincial towns. This association acts as a labor bureau and also as a social club.

Calcutta, India—News has been received that the troops of the Abor expeditionary force have occupied Kebong, a village of 100 houses, without resistance. Seeing that this place is not only a sort of capital but an important Abor stronghold, its capture should do much to dishearten and overcome the resistance of the tribesmen.

The expedition has hitherto advanced in two columns, one, the jungle column, advancing from Kobo through Ledum, the other, the river column, moving up the Dihong valley, the objective of both columns being Kebong. Here it may be expected the two forces will unite, after which it is probable that the expedition will be split up into smaller columns which, as explained in the preliminary notice in this paper, will visit the various villages and overcome any resistance the tribesmen may be disposed to offer.

It must be confessed that the stand made so far by the Abors has been of a very meager description. The losses of the British force have been absolutely insignificant, and the Abors have shown themselves so little that they, too, have probably lost but few men.

Several stockades have been assaulted, the chief difficulty apparently having been the avoidance of the stone clubs which the Abors are in the habit of arranging on the flanks of their narrow positions. As has so often happened in the annals of war, the chief obstacle encountered has been less the resistance of the enemy than the difficulty of the tribesmen.

In these circumstances, the bill was read a second time, without a division, and will undoubtedly find its way into the statute book. What will happen afterwards is, as Rudyard Kipling says, another story.

ST. GOTTHARD LINE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
GENEVA, Switzerland—The agreement for the repurchase of the St. Gotthard line, the only one in Switzerland not yet worked by the federal railways, has been unanimously ratified by the Swiss national council. The consent of Germany and Italy, both of whom have considerable interest at stake, has still, however, to be obtained.

## OFFICIALS TO BE PAID WEEKLY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is understood that the prison directors have decided to introduce a weekly system of paying officers in his majesty's prisons instead of monthly as at present.

## LIVESLEY EXAMPLE PRAISED FOR SPREAD OF COPARTNERSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At his recent unveiling of a memorial statue of Sir George Livesley, for many years chairman of the South Metropolitan Gas Company and the originator of the copartnership system now in force at the company's works, Lord Grey said that Sir George Livesley ranked high among those who were entitled to lasting gratitude for the great services they had rendered to humanity.

Since the profit sharing system was adopted the company's works had been the scene of the greatest harmony and good fellowship, he said. Gradually other gas works in the country had adopted the copartnership principle, so that at the present day 28 such companies with a capital of £47,000,000 (£235,000,000) were now working on the copartnership system.

The bonus credited to the employees of these companies during the past year amounted to £88,812 (£444,000). Some idea of the interest of the workmen in the concerns to which they belonged could be gained when it was stated that the employees in the three great London gas companies had nearly £600,000 (£30,000,000) accumulated in the capital of these lordships.

His lordship went on to affirm that the value to the country of a wide adoption of the copartnership principle was incalculable, and it only remained for them to popularize the teaching of Sir George Livesley.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES WANT FARMERS' SONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Luke White, M. P., presided over the annual meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture held recently at the Society of Arts.

In the report of the agricultural education committee with regard to elementary and secondary education it was urged that the object should be to reach as many farmers' sons as possible.

The report stated that there were many so-called agricultural colleges in the country, but the number of working farmers' sons who attended was very small, and the committee thought it should be a sine qua non that all pupils at a farm school or institute should have done at least two years' practical work on a farm before they were received.

It was decided to send the report

## REVENUE RISE SHOWN IN AUSTRALIAN BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The main feature of the federal budget is the remarkable evidence of the revenue producing power of the commonwealth. The total revenue for the past year was £18,903,873, and the estimated revenue for the current year is £19,515,000.

These figures include the revenue derived from the postal department, much of which has to be spent to earn it. The customs revenue is, however, subject to no such reduction. The revenue from the customs last year amounted to £12,980,443, and the revenue for this year is estimated at £13,800,000.

Compared with the year 1908-9 there is an increase of £5,119,078 available from the customs, added to which the treasurer has also the sum of £1,400,000 from the land tax, with the result that he has a sum of £6,600,000 more with which to commence the year than had his predecessor in 1908-9.

Federal notes to the value of £9,718,000 have been issued to date against a

reserve in gold of £4,200,000, giving a surplus of £5,500,000. The result is that the small population of the commonwealth is to spend £21,227,679 during the current year, in addition to the expenditure by the states. A very large portion of the expenditure is for defense purposes, and this for the present is all being paid out of the revenue.

The treasurer so far has been able to postpone the adoption of a borrowing policy with the exception of about £10,000,000, which has been borrowed from the people by means of a note issue without interest. Foremost among the items of expenditure for the year is a sum of £2,190,000 for pensions, although the population has not yet reached 5,000,000.

The opinion is expressed in some quarters that by no means sufficient attention has been paid to the problem of immigration and this in spite of the fact that the development of the commonwealth is considered to be retarded mainly owing to the lack of population.

## RANDALL CREMER BUST PRESENTED TO BRITISH HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A bronze bust of Sir Randal Cremer, M. P., has been presented to the House of Commons by the British group of the Interparliamentary Union, of which Sir Randal was the founder.

The bust, however, is not to remain permanently in the House of Commons, for Lord Wardale, who formally presented it, explained that it was intended ultimately to find a home in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

In receiving the bust on behalf of the House the speaker said that Sir Randal was of humble origin and entirely self-educated. He had however worked his way well to the front in the great school of the House of Commons, where he had proved himself a ready debater, very courageous, ever ready to take up the cause of the humble and to support it with the utmost vigor. One of the most striking acts of his life was his surrender of the big money prize, the Nobel prize, to the cause of peace which had been so near his heart.

The bust is the work of Paul Montford.

## LORD KITCHENER IS PAID COMPLIMENT IN EGYPTIAN JOURNAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—The new British agent continues to inspire the liveliest satisfaction among all classes of the Egyptian population, and a recent leading article in the semi-official journal *Al Ahali* not only points to this fact, but contains a rather piquant reference to the mixed feelings excited by Lord Kitchener's appointment.

"It was Egypt's good fortune," says the journal, "to be given such an excellent British agent as Lord Kitchener, a man of whom we were afraid and whom we supposed to be a rigid conservative."

This belief appears, however, to have been deceptive, for the article goes on to admit that his lordship "really appears to be the generous friend of Egypt and of the Egyptians, and more liberal than the Liberals."

Finally the journal states that "if he continues to maintain the attitude he has adopted since his arrival here he will be the truest servant of Great Britain, whose interests require that he should have the friendship and confidence of the Muhammadan peoples."

A. E. WARR WINS BARTY PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)

## THE HOME FORUM

## JOY OF THE SIMPLE SONG

THE lament of a modern concert singer over the passing of the old-time singing school is unexpected and refreshing. Mlle. Sofia Stephali holds that we do not have enough music because singing has gone out of fashion except for the highly trained singers. Every one should sing, she thinks, and there was never a better way for inducing people to do this than the singing school, attended by

young and old, by men and women, with good voices and poor.

People do not want vocal gymnastics so much as real music, she adds. All this is true. It is not the great musical productions rendered by famous artists that people remember, and whose echoes return to them in the after years, but the simple songs that they themselves heard in the home or in the little social gatherings.

## Paint and Short Hand

Writing of the post-impressionists, some one has reminded the public that the art of painting is largely a thing of generally accepted conventions. People of the western world have grown used to the conventions of their painters and accept certain masses of paint and lines and shadows as expressing water, foliage, distant hills, the form and color of eyes, hands, etc. In the far east a similar condition exists, and what are at first to the occidental eyes only foolish flat lines or splashes stand for the elements of nature. These elements are therefore at once called to memory by the painted sign just as certain sounds that make words are called up by the printed sign or musical sounds by musical notation.

This study of painting as being merely a sort of shorthand to remind people of things they already know is interesting enough. Of course into painting there enters still another element than memory, for the great artist gives us combinations of harmonious ideas which exist nowhere outside his own thinking, and really improves on nature, if one dare say so. He fancies balance, proportion, harmony, perfection of contrast, or of harmony, and leaves out all the imperfections which overlie nature almost everywhere, whether in the human face or in the blooming of a flower.

Painting here is seen all the more to be a mere convention, then, a mere hinting of unutterable beauties for those who have glimpsed these same things in their own thought, or enough of them to be able to make out the painter's vision, or some part of it, from his registered notes on the canvas.

Every deed brings forth after its kind. Censure and criticize and you will be censured and criticized by your fellow men. Confidence begets kindness, love begets love.—Zimmermann.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief. ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.-Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 202 and 2033 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amherstbury House, Norfolk St., London.

## Father, to Thee

Father, to Thee we look in all our sorrow, Thou art the fountain whence our healing flows;

Dark though the night, joy cometh with the morrow;

Safely they rest who on Thy love repose.

When fond hopes fail and skies are dark before us,

When the vain cares that vex our life increase,—

Comes with its calm the thought that

Thou art o'er us.

And we grow quiet, folded in Thy peace.

Naught shall affright us on Thy goodness leaning,

Low in the heart faith singeth still her song;

Chastened . . . we learn life's deeper meaning,

And in our weakness Thou dost make us strong.

Patient, O heart, though heavy be thy sorrows!

Be not cast down, disquieted in vain;

Yet shalt thou praise Him when these darkened furrows,

Where now He ploweth, wave with golden grain.

—Frederick L. Hosmer.

## Flies as Aeroplane Models

Some one is now affirming that insects are the air folk that the flying men should study and emulate, not the birds. It is certain that the monoplane looks more like huge dragon-flies than like birds, but it is not the dragon-fly that is the model now under observation, but the common flies, of the class named Diptera. These insects have a curious sort of contrivance which may be called a balancer that enables them to keep right side up at all times, and should afford a hint for making aeroplanes safer.

Growing pecan nuts is an important industry in some parts of Georgia. One grove near Albany in that state consists of 80 acres of 80-year-old trees, and its value is indicated by the fact that its owner, a woman, recently refused an offer of \$80,000—\$1000 an acre—for the property. Some grades of the nuts bring at high a price as \$1 a pound, but 50 cents is an average price.—Springfield Republican.

"Madam, can I sell you a vacuum-cleaner?"

"No, sir; we haven't got any vacuums in this house that need cleaning."—Chicago Tribune.

## ON THE GREAT MEADOWS OF ARIZONA



SCENE ON A GREAT RANCH AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

FOR most people at a distance Arizona rather mistakenly means the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river and desert places that have to be crossed to reach it; but here is a scene that tells of green reaches under the dazzling sky of a glorious climate, hinting the beauty of crowding color in the herded animals.

This is a field of alfalfa on a ranch near Phoenix, where cattle are raised for market. The herder in the foreground on his white horse is a typical cowboy, one may be sure, for over the high pommel of his Mexican saddle is coiled the long lasso with which he needs expert even if the traditional pistols

are discarded from his belt in these piping times of peace.

The climate of Arizona is hot and dry, but the soil in the main is exceptionally fertile. The very name means the land of little creeks, it is said, and with the irrigation projects now being extended there it promises to become one of the garden places of the country.

## COLLEGE GIRLS AND SUNDAY

A THOUGHTFUL paper in a college magazine presents the Sunday keeping question in a sane and helpful light, not only for all college girls but for workers everywhere.

If students or workers have not been doing good work during the week they cannot by an extra scramble on one day make up for the past deficits. If on the other hand they have been doing good work during the week, the one day of complete rest, of quiet and of thinking higher thoughts will forward them on the next week's work far better than the extra hours of effort on Sunday.

Sunday should be the rare jewel or treasure of the whole week, the day when the best and highest things we know should occupy us, the day for rest, for getting acquainted with our families, for an hour or so in touch with the beautiful outdoors world, perhaps, and for an ordering of our thoughts, a repairing of the wear and tear of the week. Of course, Sunday should be kept

## Presence

I am never alone:  
The thought of my own,  
Miles away,  
Fills the day  
With the thought of my own,  
Here, away,  
I am never alone,  
For God is my own,  
—Leslie H. Allen.

For all life is somehow motivated by visions of God, and upon their vagueness or clarity, their superstition or intelligence, their hopelessness or joy, their moral perversions or their social wholesomeness, depend human interests more deep than are concerned in commerce or in war. —Harry Emerson Fosdick in the Atlantic.

ONE who crosses the campus of any of the great American universities today is quite sure to meet students from China. In former years it was customary to encounter many who had come from Japan, but rarely did one find Chinese students in the United States. Six hundred and fifty of these young men and women are now studying in different American universities.

At the time of the Boxer rebellion in China, the damages awarded to the United States amounted to nearly \$15,000,000. The United States showed in a splendid way how a nation could treat another nation as one Christian might treat another man. Instead of going to

## SONS OF GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

life." This freedom, this right to life everlasting, is therefore the divine heritage of those who believe in or have an understanding or demonstrable knowledge of Christ Jesus as the Son of God, the knowledge through which we too may heal the sick.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 165) Mrs. Eddy tells us that "the truth uttered and lived by Jesus, who passed on and left to mortals the rich legacy of what he said and did, makes his followers the heirs to his example; but they can neither appreciate nor appropriate his treasures of Truth and Love, until fitted to these by their own growth and experiences." The ability to discern the Christ as the beloved Son of the ever-living Father won for Peter high commendation, because it was a step so far in advance of the ignorance and prejudice openly displayed by the priests, fearful of the loss of their authority, and the self-righteous Pharisees who could brook no innovation of established customs. But Peter had to prove his knowledge, demonstrate it by doing the works of healing the Master had wrought as an example to his followers, ere he attained to the sonship which was his right as an heir to the promises.

Long ago Jesus questioned who of those that, standing by, listened to his words, would, if his son should ask of him bread, give him a stone. Then came the logical conclusion: "How much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" Why in all these later centuries have the sick and helpless longed in vain for "the healing of the seamless dress"—asked for bread and been given a stone? They had prayed, as the Master taught his disciples: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," yet with no expectation that they would witness its fulfilment.

The unnumbered thousands who have experienced the healing ministrations of Christian Science know of a truth that God does hear and answer prayer: that as children of "our Father" they are heirs to the promises, and that they may establish their rights to their heritage by doing the works which the master Christian declared should be the token of kinship, the sign of "them that believe." Day by day they are demonstrating their new found trust in God, proving that He is indeed "a very present help in trouble"; and daily they rejoice that the yoke of bondage to material beliefs and practices no longer enthralls them.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Palace of Peace

Through three miles of beautiful woods we drive to Scheveningen, on the sea, says a writer who is describing Holland in the Children's Magazine. On the way we pause to look at the forest of scaffolding from which is arising the palace of peace. On the foundation stone is the name of Andrew Carnegie, who gave \$1,500,000 toward the building.

Great Britain is giving stained-glass windows; Japan, gold-embroidered tapestries; Switzerland, the works of the clocks; Italy, marble; Norway, granite; and other countries things for which they are famed.

The purpose of the great building is to help the world to have peace with justice. Its great and small courts, its

rooms and libraries, will be used for the consultations by which the difficulties and quarrels among nations will be arranged in a civilized way according to law, instead of by war.

## Changed Plans

A Chicago banker was dictating a letter to his stenographer.

"Tell Mr. So-and-so," he ordered, "that I will meet him in Schenectady."

"How do you spell Schenectady?" asked the stenographer.

"S-e-c-e-r-e-r-e-r-e—Tell him I'll meet him in Albany."—Chicago Evening Post.

Success is often a little way beyond where we stop.—Charles Clark Mann.

## Today's Puzzle

## FALSE COMPARATIVES

Positive, a relish; comparative, a small dish. Positive, a kind of pastry; comparative, a tyrant. Positive, a creature that lives on insects; comparative, to pound. Positive, a famous city; comparative, a wanderer. Positive, a market; comparative, one who makes a great sacrifice for the sake of opinions. Positive, a bird; comparative, a peddler. Positive, a kind of meat; comparative, a carpenter's tool.

## ANSWER TO CONCEALED AUTHORS

1. Stowe, Aldrich, Beecher. 2. Abbott, Burnett, Roe. 3. Southey, Cooper, Cowper.

BOSTONIANS who enjoyed the work of Dr. Karl Muck as conductor of the Symphony orchestra will be interested in the following account of his conducting in Berlin, given in the Musical Leader:

Until now, I have always found myself reverting to his work at the conductor's desk of the Royal Opera as the truest expression of his own particular genius as an orchestral leader, but after hearing this reading of the ninth symphony, no reservations nor qualifications are any longer possible. It was the most illuminating and memorable interpretation of the work to which I have ever listened.

To me there are two classes of conductors—of course only the really great are under discussion here!—one of which conducts in pictures and whose work is rich in impressions; the other conducts in straight lines and is analytical and positive. Dr. Muck belongs to the latter class, and it is just this quality of directness and acute penetration which serves to dissect and then recombine into an organic whole, an involved, at times obscure, work like the ninth symphony.

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sage, he had gone far beyond the emotional and primal appeal and had entered into a state of spiritual intellec-tuality and he who would follow him into this inspired and transcendental mood and catch the listener up into the rarefied atmosphere of the composer, must himself be a man who has an unperturbed vision, and a strong recreative faculty. Dr. Muck is all of this, and the audience was carried to a rare expression of enthusiasm, even for Berlin, where this emotional state is easily evoked, and is of a decidedly effervescent quality.

## Anomalous Tree

In the charming old English garden which lies between Hampton Court palace and the river, stands in an open space a fine kentianum tree covered from top to bottom with thick bunches of large bright yellow capsules. These stand out in the autumn sunlight against the deep green of the foliage, and backed by the brilliant sky, forms a pleasant picture and one not easily forgotten. It is only after an exceptionally hot, dry summer, that such profusion of fruit is seen in England. The tree is not a native of Europe, but of the mountains around Peking, and of the little known tracts of Kansu in the extreme northwest of China, where sandy deserts alternate with plains of scanty verdure, and where long summers, hot and dry, are the ruling features of the year—such summers as are seldom seen in northern Europe. It is, however, quite hardy in this country and ever since its introduction more than a century ago has been a favorite ornamental tree, though seldom bearing the quantity of bloom with which it is seen this year. Not in the west alone is it appreciated for its beauties, since about Ashabad, near the northeastern boundaries of Persia, for instance, it is to be seen as one of the common shade trees along the roads.

Unto pure devotion  
Devote thyself: with perfect meditation  
Comes perfect act, and the right hearted  
rise—  
More certainly because they seek no  
gain—  
Forth from the bonds of body, step by  
step.  
To higher seats of bliss.  
—Sir Edwin Arnold.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 27, 1911

### Chesapeake Bay to Beaufort Inlet

half completed, will form one of these links. It will be of invaluable aid to navigation and to commerce from the very start, because it will eliminate one of the most perilous stretches on the Atlantic coast and greatly reduce the distance between New England ports and all points to the south, but it will not come into complete usefulness until the other protected waterways in the proposed chain shall have been completed.

There is no cessation or suspension of interest in the main undertaking, as is evident in the proceedings of the different Atlantic waterway conferences and congresses. As in the Mississippi valley, however, there is much waiting for federal assistance. The United States board of engineers has reported favorably on the feasibility of most of the links. It has recommended favorable action on the proposition to construct a waterway twelve feet deep at low water and fifteen feet deep at high water from Chesapeake Bay through the North Carolina sounds to Beaufort inlet. This would cost, according to the estimates made, \$5,401,580, a sum that would include the purchase price of the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, an improvement that would constitute a part of the waterway. It is claimed by its friends that the effect of such an enterprise would be to open up the tidewater navigation of North Carolina to the markets and trade of the cities of Norfolk and Baltimore, which means that territory of a promising commercial character, now practically inaccessible, would be brought into close communication with the cities named. The ground is taken, for instance, that a large part of eastern North Carolina is fertile and well adapted to the growth of fruit and vegetables, but that lack of proper transportation facilities excludes its products from the markets.

In case the improvement mentioned should be carried on it would, with the Chesapeake bay, make continuous inland navigation of between 300 and 400 miles, not counting navigable streams flowing into the bay and sounds. There does not appear to be the slightest reason to doubt the statement that such a waterway would pay for itself. It would be profitable from the start to the contiguous country and to market points in Maryland and North Carolina. Waiting for the federal government is a process that has created no inland waterways in the past; we are doubtful that it will create any in the near future. Maryland and North Carolina are most directly interested at present in this link, and they seem to be the ones to make the move. Later when all the local links are provided, the federal government may properly be called upon to connect them, and to maintain the entire canal; but for the present it will profit the different Atlantic coast states to forget the national treasury and go to work for themselves.

### Northwestern Development League

ADMITTING that the Northwestern Development League and other organizations of a similar character are designed primarily to promote the interests of a section or an industry, the fact remains that under existing circumstances their propaganda must make for the good of the country in general. The aim of the league mentioned, as it was set forth at the meeting in Minnesota last week, is to promote the movement of the population in larger proportions on to the land, to develop agricultural resources and, incidentally, to reduce the cost of living.

It is coming to be acknowledged everywhere now that the high cost of living is a universal complaint and that it arises from a universal cause—the drift away from the country to the city. The Northwestern Development League, and similar organizations, have come into being, as we understand it, for the purpose of setting the lure of the farm against the lure of the workshop. Workers have left the rural districts for several reasons, all closely related. The industrial centers have offered more regular employment, better wages, more comfortable homes, greater opportunities for social enjoyment. Every man who has left the country for the town has assisted in increasing the cost of living; every man who can be induced to come back from the town to the farm will assist in reducing it.

Production must be increased if prices are to be lowered, and nothing short of greater cultivation will increase production. There is still in the Northwest—the old Northwest—an immense acreage of undeveloped land, and the Northwestern Development League is striving to find occupants for it. It becomes a part of its mission, naturally, to convince of their mistake those who think the industrial town is preferable to the country for the reasons just stated, and this can be soonest brought about through a campaign of education. Conditions on the farm, even for the poor man and the beginner, are much better than they were a few years ago, and they are growing better all the time. The farmer today enjoys conveniences and advantages that the farmer of twenty-five years ago did not dream of. Farming means toil still, but this is not escaped by those who fly to the manufacturing center. To the industrious the farm holds out independence, something that is far from the reach of the average city worker. The former, at least, escapes the squalor, the smoke, the tumult and the tenement. The thing is to convince the sober, capable, thrifty man that he can do better for himself and for his family in the field than in the factory. This the Northwestern Development League, it seems, is setting out to do. If it shall succeed, it will thereby do much toward hastening a solution of the high-cost-of-living problem.

PITTSBURGH is in no mood to listen to anybody at present who proposes to move the old blockhouse. In other words, it proposes to block all such attempts.

It now remains for some trust magnate to invite castigation by presenting some member of his family with a dozen newly-laid eggs.

BESIDE the fortunes of Americans of today and their systematic restorations to society of their acquired wealth the estate of George Peabody and his benefactions announced a generation ago seem relatively small. But for his time he was a beneficent Croesus; his memory is still green in London as well as in Danvers, Cambridge and Baltimore; and for more than forty years the fund for education in the southern states, which he placed in the hands of eminent trustees, has done its benign and constructive work. Beginning with aid given to local communities in establishing public schools, the trustees then passed to cooperation with states, first in creating systems of elementary schools and then in establishing and maintaining normal schools for the training of teachers. More recently their attention has been directed to conserving a more serviceable type of rural school, and making possible departments of education and pedagogy in the state universities. To have administered this fund tactfully and wisely, with due regard to the susceptibilities of the South during the strained period of reconstruction, is one of the just sources of pride of the trustees of the fund as they now close their work. Some day a historian of the post-bellum period of national history will give due credit to the donor of this fund and to its agents for the share they have had in making the new South.

Now that, under the terms of the donor's will, the fund must cease and its remaining capital be invested in some monumental educational enterprise, the trustees have shown strategy in deciding to make the school for training teachers, which it has maintained for some years at Nashville, Tenn., the residuary recipient, as it were; to call it the George Peabody College for Teachers, and with additional funds given by the state, by the city and by generous citizens of the nation, to create at that central station a great training school for educators. There is a largeness and also an obvious shrewdness about the plan that will commend it to men of means in both sections of the country. Were it possible legally, other states than Tennessee would aid by direct appropriations.

In the last analysis a community's valuation of its children is shown by its rating of their teachers. No worthier permanent memorial of a great national educational benefactor could, we think, be devised than an educational West Point for the army of southern guides of youth.

### Worcester's Civic Reconstruction

FOUR years of careful study of Worcester's highway and population problem by a commission of engineers and business men appointed by Mayor Logan have brought forth a report that will compel debate and action by the city. One of the most flourishing and varied in its output of all the manufacturing centers of New England, Worcester of late years has been facing inadequate highways of traffic and ominous congestion of business and population in central districts that need opening up and closer supervision. Until the text of the report is in hand it will be prudent to abstain from comment upon the plan; but enough has been made known about its general purport to indicate that the commissioners have not hesitated to deal in a thoroughgoing way with the matter, and that if the city adopts their proposal the task of reconstruction will be of a more wholesale kind than any yet attempted by a New England city. With such a preliminary step as the sound solution of its railway terminal facilities already out of the way, the city is in a better position to proceed than many of its rivals are; and its attitude toward this report will be carefully noted by other communities that are feeling the limitations upon industry and trade of a street plan based on chance and whim instead of reason.

The encouraging thing for Mexico, for its neighbors and for the cause of world peace is that from all appearances the sympathizers with General Reyes have at no time been more numerous than his followers. Mexico, having tasted of prosperity, wants peace. Its every interest lies in the direction of tranquillity. Foreign capital to an enormous extent is invested in Mexican development; to insure the success of the numerous enterprises already launched, foreign capital must continue to flow in for some years to come. The great need of the republic is the creation abroad of confidence in its stability. This can come only through thoughtful, tactful, strong administration, on the one hand, and the disposition of the people to support the established order of things, on the other.

INDEPENDENT of what the United States Senate may decide in the matter of the \$15,000,000 loan negotiated for by treaty with the republic of Nicaragua, American banking interests have taken it upon themselves to give the Latin American nation a chance to rehabilitate itself through means furnished temporarily. The National Bank of Nicaragua is, therefore, a result of successful efforts by bankers to cooperate for the republic's welfare. The temporary loan advanced amounts to but \$1,500,000, but it will help considerably where the national treasury of Nicaragua is about depleted. The country's currency system is sorely in need of reform, and largely for that purpose the American loan will be used.

By selecting Charles A. Conant of New York as one of the experts to bring order out of Nicaraguan financial chaos the financiers concerned apparently showed a desire to do their work thoroughly. Mr. Conant is not only the author of the currency reform plan now operating in the Philippines, but he has also served the Mexican monetary commission and supervised the introduction of the Panama currency. Francis Capel Harrison of London is associated with him in the reform of Nicaraguan finances.

Should the American government finally become creditor of the Central American nation there will be needed, of course, an expert to supervise customs receipts, for in the collection of the revenues will rest the only guarantee which the United States will have. Here, again, well prepared men are available, and the idea is advanced by the American bankers that Col. Clifford D. Ham, former surveyor of the port of Manila, be chosen when the time comes.

The cry is frequently heard that American banking houses do not concern themselves enough with Latin American business. But

### Educational Strategy in the South

this loan, though coming as it does in a rather roundabout way, augurs well for an extension of monetary transactions. While the republic of Nicaragua is the immediate beneficiary, it may be concluded that the American houses look for some profit. Cooperation of the right kind is what several of the Central American nations seem to need. The United States may well enough, it seems, do what Europe has long since done, when a depleted national treasury reached out for funds without which there could be no progress.

KANSAS is dissatisfied with its present system of public education. In the estimation of the leading educators of the state it is costing too much in time and returning too little on the investment. It consumes, when carried out to completeness, eight years in the grade schools, four years in the high schools and four years in the colleges. After sixteen years the average boy or girl should be qualified to take an active and a useful place in the world's activities; it too often happens that on leaving college he or she must begin at the bottom in some trade or profession in order to learn how to make a living. At a meeting of the regents of the higher institutions of Kansas the other day Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, after learning the scope of the Kansas state schools, made the criticism that they are trying "to cover the whole face of the earth." "The boys and girls who go through the high schools," he said, "have a smattering of everything, but they have not learned anything well."

Now, what is proposed in Kansas is a thorough reorganization of the system. The present design is to form elementary schools to which all children must go. Here they would be grounded in the English language, mathematics and history. Six or seven years would be given to preparing them for the secondary course. In the meantime studies properly belonging to the academic and college courses would be eliminated, such as botany, Greek, Latin and German, the point being to concentrate their thought on elementary branches so that their training might be expedited. The necessity of this expedition is made manifest by the fact that in the great majority of cases this is all the schooling the children ever get.

Provision will be made, of course, for those who can go higher. Trade schools are to be established. Here the children may be equipped with a vocational training in mechanics, engineering, agriculture, etc., and those who can go still higher, or who after training for the professions, will find the state university awaiting them.

What Kansas is aiming to accomplish is the promotion of efficiency in the different departments. Even those children who are compelled to leave school after passing through the lower grades, it is hoped, under the new system will have learned some things very well. In the secondary course they who have acquired technical knowledge of practical value even though circumstances make it unnecessary for them to use it. The new system places no limitation whatever upon those who desire to pursue the classics. Under it pupils should have a more nearly equal opportunity, in the sense that education will be applied to meet the needs of individuals. It looks as if Kansas was getting back to a basic principle.

MANY of the states, in connection with their state libraries, are making it possible for dwellers in outlying and rural sections to come in touch with books and periodicals by circulation of small collections of reading matter. These find their way from a central distributing center into remote hamlets and villages, do their informing and uplifting work, and then are sent on to other social centers. Where this form of library extension work is done at taxpayers' expense it has proved an admirable agency for widening and broadening the educational service of states.

There is yet another system of dispersion and democratization of the contents of urban, academic and privately endowed libraries which now finds its place for fullest service blocked by the high rate of postage on books. The great collections of the country are most generous in the service they put at the command of scholars who are able to visit the libraries and work in them. But many of the most learned and most deserving of applicants for aid of this kind, for pecuniary or other reasons, are unable to go to the libraries that contain the books they wish to consult. To bring together these investigators and generous libraries and their custodians now involves an expense in transportation that neither party cares to assume. But with special postal rates on books, loaned where care has been taken to justify a concession on the grounds of promoting sound learning and increased knowledge, the libraries would be able to carry out more fully and satisfactorily the commendable extension of a service in which many of them already are engaged.

To promote this end Congressman Lawrence of Massachusetts already has introduced a bill which, if it becomes law, will furnish a special book-rate for libraries in making loans through the mails. The bill is so drawn that it concedes the privilege to the widest classification of libraries with a social purpose, and at the same time it excludes schemes of publishers who might take advantage of so-called "libraries" promoted by them. Suitably guarded so that reasonable revenue from the book-parcel trade may not be cut off, this scheme is likely to win support. The library, like the modern school and church, is now conceiving its mission in terms of outgo and service, and the modern state is inclined to be favorable to all plans that have as their goal a conquest in the name of knowledge.

A NEW pattern of street car for New York is to have six openings at the sides and none at the ends. But the passenger who now hesitates between two exits will hardly have an opportunity to hesitate three times as long among the six.

OF THE 680 young women taking a course in domestics in a state agricultural college, 310 are said to be engaged to be married. The remainder, perhaps, are looking forward confidently to leap year.

It is now claimed that the per capita wealth of Kansas is greater than that of any other state. And yet it is not long since Kansas was regretting that she had not made greater gains in population.

IN CASE China secures a Congress it should make provision for sessions that shall continue to do business on every working day recognized and observed by the taxpayers.

### Kansas Going in for School Reform

### Library Extension by Mail Service